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Austria	14.80	Belgium	14.80	Denmark	14.80	France	14.80	Germany	14.80	Greece	14.80	India	14.80	Italy	14.80	Japan	14.80	Norway	14.80	Sweden	14.80	Switzerland	14.80	Taiwan	14.80	U.S.	14.80	U.K.	14.80	Yugoslavia	14.80
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## Oil Crisis: Wide Curbs in Italy As Squeeze Grips Europeans

### GM to Close Some Plants For a Week

### Decrees... Pleas...

### Rome's Plan Seen Altering Nation's Life

DETROIT, Nov. 23 (UPI)—General Motors Corp. announced today that it planned to close some factories in the United States and Canada for the week of Dec. 16 because of declining sales in regular and intermediate-sized cars.

General Motors said that it was acting to bring into balance dealer inventories of certain models with customer demand. It said that the adjustment became necessary because of a shift in public preference to smaller cars.

The company said in a statement: "This slowing of production comes after three years of unprecedented output and sales which have strained our production facilities and those of our material suppliers." Some of the affected plants had been operating on an overtime basis for extended periods, General Motors said.

ITALY—Wide-ranging restrictions announced, are seen changing life styles; FRANCE—Says it may ask "sacrifices" of public, warns of legal action against firms diverting promised oil; BRITAIN—Government sources say firms are selling other nations some non-Arab petroleum normally consigned to U.K., but companies say Britain is receiving all possible shipments; WEST GERMANY—Crisis-restricted motorists are told that government plans further driving restrictions, for safety, as auto industry firms announced work cutbacks because of lack of demand; AUSTRIA—Decrees 100-kilometer-an-hour speed limit on all roads; BELGIUM—Extends Sunday pleasure-driving ban to motorbikes as consumers charge that firms are feigning an oil shortage; SWITZERLAND—Motorists warned of heavy fines for violating Sunday driving ban, and neighboring LIECHTENSTEIN adopts Switzerland's Sunday ban; SPAIN—Asks public to limit energy consumption voluntarily to avoid need of official restrictions; NORWAY—Starts new program of voluntary conservation involving gas-station shutdowns on weekends, weeknights.

ROME, Nov. 23.—In an unexpected move, the government today announced wide-ranging curbs on the consumption of oil products—restrictions that will affect both the business activities and the social life of Italians, including their office hours, their lengthy meals in restaurants, their driving, attendance at soccer games, ski outings and even their television-watching at home.

Our life is going to change," one newspaper said in a headline reflecting Italians' shock. The government, after a cabinet meeting that had been expected to approve only some of the conservation recommendations of experts, proclaimed the following program of restrictions. They take effect immediately, except in the case of Sunday driving.

MOTOR VEHICLES—A ban, effective Dec. 2, on Sunday pleasure-driving, including the use of motorcycles and motorbikes.

Gasoline sales are barred from noon Saturdays until 12:01 a.m. on Mondays. The price of highest gasoline is increased 2.5 cents to 34 cents a liter, raising it to \$1.28 for the equivalent of a U.S. gallon. Regular gasoline goes up to 32.5 cents a liter. Speed limits of 130 and 100 kilometers an hour are imposed on superhighways and other roads, respectively. Fines ranging from \$188 to \$1,630 are established to discourage violations of the Sunday driving ban. Officials' cars will be authorized to use only 350 liters (77 gallons) a month.

Those curbs are considered likely to have a drastic effect on the estimated two million motorists who are expected to visit Rome for the approximately 400 ski resorts and on millions of nonresidents accustomed to weekend outings. Also expected to suffer are the countless soccer fans and the promoters of Sunday soccer matches, which draw big crowds in this nation where many persons work six-day weeks.

PUBLIC PLACES—Government offices must close at 5:30 p.m., shops and other offices at 7 instead of 8 p.m., movie houses and theaters at 11 p.m., restaurants and bars at midnight. Electricity use must be cut by 40 percent in offices.

These restrictions are expected to cut down sharply the practice of having a lengthy midday meal followed by a siesta, since evening work must now be done in late afternoon. The Italians' penchant for eating out late into the night is also expected to be affected.

HOMES—The consumption of oil for heating is cut by 20 percent. Television will go off the air at 10:45.

Newspapers looked for consolation under the new restrictions. One observed that it should now become easier to get in touch with an Italian businessman or official in his office in the afternoon, since he is apt to get back to his workload instead of drowsing off after a lengthy lunch. Another commented that the earlier cutoff of nighttime TV might lead Italians to take an interest again in reading.

French Warnings PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—The government warned today that it may be forced to ask the public for "sacrifices" to avert a fuel shortage and it threatened to take legal action against foreign oil companies if they divert France-bound oil to other countries.

The warnings were given by Industry Minister Jean Charbonnel during a debate in the National Assembly. He said that the government was watching oil companies closely to insure that they abide by their commitments to supply France "in line with existing French petroleum regulations." "The government will use, if necessary, all legal means to see that the companies fulfill their pledges," Mr. Charbonnel stated. He said that crude-oil deliveries to France this year should be "close to the level expected before the crisis." The "slight deficit" resulting from Arab production cutbacks will be made up by drawing from current security stocks, he said.

Mr. Charbonnel announced that the government plans to increase its oil reserves by 10 million tons—enough for about one month's consumption. France already has oil stocks for more than 90 days.

Earlier today, Fuels Director Michel Vailland estimated a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Black market in crude oil reported in Belgium. Story page 2.

Canada acts to restrict consumption but to continue shipments to U.S. Page 2.

### Oil Cuts Spur Jobless Fears

### Bonn Prohibits Recruiting Of New Foreign Workers

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today banned the recruiting of new foreign workers for West Germany because of fears that the energy emergency will cause production cutbacks and unemployment.

However, Labor Minister Walter Arendt said that the measure will not affect the 2.8 million non-Germans already employed in this country, which has had a chronic labor shortage. The foreigners, who are known as "guest workers," comprise approximately one-tenth of the West German labor force.

In addition, the ban will not apply to workers coming from the eight countries associated with West Germany in the European Economic Community. The community's rules permit the free movement of labor throughout the total Common Market area.

Most immediately affected by the ban are an estimated 60,000 foreign workers who had been tentatively hired by German firms. The officials said that only those who had concluded firm contracts before today would be allowed to come here.

In announcing the measure, Mr. Arendt described it as "preventive in nature" and said: "Those who are now employed in our country have no cause for serious concern. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that because of the energy shortage there will be certain risks to employment. Thus, we want to take precautions today while there is still time."

His words underscored the government's growing concern that the Arab oil squeeze could cause a serious setback to the German economy after two decades of uninterrupted growth. Most of West Germany's oil supplies come from Arab countries, and it is directly affected by the Arab production cutbacks.

In addition, 25 to 30 percent of

### Politically Embarrassing Request

### Egypt Asks EEC for Grant of Soft Wheat

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The European Common Market has received a politically embarrassing request for wheat aid from Egypt which, in view of the Arab boycott of oil supplies to the Netherlands, it is uncertain how to answer.

If it turned down the request or offered substantially less than the Egyptians wanted, officials here feared the wheat would be open for further Arab threats against Europe's fuel supplies. On the other hand, to accede to the demand might also give an impression of blackmail.

Last year, Egypt asked the Common Market authorities for 451,000 tons of soft wheat. This

was an unrealistic demand because it exceeded the total amount of aid in cereal food at the EEC's disposal. However, it was agreed to give, and Egypt received, about 25,000 tons of soft wheat. Cairo then bought 1.5 million additional tons at normal market prices.

Serious Issue Seen

On this occasion, the Egyptians have again requested 451,000 tons and clearly hope to be given more than last year. What in normal circumstances would have been a purely technical matter for the Common Market to decide has, as a result of the Middle East crisis, become a serious political issue.

The European Commission has not yet considered its recommendation of how the EEC should respond to the Egyptians—a matter which would ultimately have

### But Dayan Cautions on Yielding Territory

## Accord on Mideast Troop Pullback Seen Near

Raymond H. Anderson

TO, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Egyptian negotiators today said they were approaching agreement on the separation and movement of their troops.

possibility of an accord next day or two.

Egyptian leadership would not say whether the accord would be signed before the

week's Israel Has Bomb

### Pro Editor Calls on Arabs Obtain Atomic Weapons

IRO, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Ismail Haniyeh, editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Naba, said today he is convinced that the Arabs have a nuclear weapon.

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of state opens in Algiers on Nov. 23.

It is assumed here that Israel also would like to settle the remaining point of the cease-fire agreement before the Arab leaders assemble to consult on their strategy for an upcoming Middle East peace conference, presumably to be held next month in Geneva.

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations conferred for one hour

and 55 minutes today in the United Nations tent at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israeli negotiators at the projected Middle East peace conference must firmly resist pressures to yield territory vital for Israel's security, Moshe Brilliant of The New York Times reported.

"We bide us if we are not strong," he declared, "we will not support us and the Arabs will not pity us."

Gen. Dayan, speaking at a Bar Association luncheon, appeared to be responding to reports from Washington that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Israel must withdraw from occupied Arab territories and should rely on security guarantees.

The proposed security guarantees, Gen. Dayan said, imply "nothing. Guarantees can supplement but not substitute for defensible borders," he said.

Accordingly, he said, Israel cannot leave the former Syrian Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley or the West Bank, which he said, with the Arabs talking of blockading the Bab el Mandeb strait between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, it was unthinkable to surrender Sharm el Sheikh, which controls the passage between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Reflects Israeli Attitudes Gen. Dayan's speech was the first clear exposition of the approach Israel is expected to adopt in peace talks. It was not immediately clear whether his remarks had been cleared with Premier Golda Meir, but they appeared to reflect the prevailing attitudes among the Israeli leadership.

After a period of seeming confusion, the Israeli leadership seems to be defining its minimum positions on the territorial and other questions it will have to face in peace talks.

After the meeting at Kilometer 101 the heads of the delegations, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy of Egypt and Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv of Israel, talked privately for about 10 minutes before leaving the desert site to report to their superiors and prepare for another meeting tomorrow.

"Many details have been clarified," Maj. Gen. Ensis Siliavov of Finland, the commander of the UN Emergency Forces, said in a statement after the talks. Gen. Siliavov presided over the discussions.

The talks have reached a critical point where both delegations must seek the advice of their governments before going on, a UNEF spokesman said outside the conference tent, the AP reported.

Later, at a briefing at a hotel in Cairo, UN spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar said:

"Both sides have shown a constructive approach and a sincere attitude in trying to find common ground for the solution of the question of disengagement and separation of forces. The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere."

As evidence of an improved atmosphere, Mr. Stajduhar reported that truck convoys carrying food, medicine and water to the besieged city of Suez and Egypt's Third Army on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal were proceeding "smoothly."

Yesterday, he said, 31 trucks passed through checkpoints to the city of Suez and 30 were unloaded on the western bank of the canal for the relay of non-military supplies to the Third Army.

Under the cease-fire terms, Israeli officers have the right to inspect the supplies being delivered to the Third Army.

Another \$20 million will be financed by private American banks, Chase Manhattan Bank is said to be among the group.

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### Air Controllers End W. German Slowdown

BONN, Nov. 23 (UPI)—West Germany's 1,200 air controllers today called off their 23-week "sick-out" strike, which caused daily delays and forced the national airline to cut domestic flights by almost 40 percent.

A spokesman for the air controllers' union in Frankfurt said the union accepted Chancellor Willy Brandt's promise of a just and impartial settlement on the issues that provoked their slowdown.

Ministers Assemble GERS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Foreign ministers were in a



Mohammed Heikal



## Voluntary System by Wholesalers

## Canada to Ration Oil at Home But Keep Up Supplies to U.S.

By William Borders

OTTAWA, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said last night that Canada, which is the largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States, is itself facing such severe shortages

this winter that at least voluntary controls on consumption will be necessary here.

But for the present, he said in a nationwide radio and television address, he plans no substantial reduction in exports to the Americans.

"We are friends, and friends care about each other's problems," the prime minister explained.

With Canada facing what he called "a serious problem of oil supplies," Mr. Trudeau outlined an emergency conservation program for Canadians that includes a kind of petroleum rationing at the wholesale, though not the retail, level and creation of a national Office of Energy Conservation.

"There may be inconveniences in the months ahead," the prime minister said in his 24-minute talk. "But I think each of us will better understand that squandering energy is not a privilege of our way of life, but a threat to it."

He said that the details of his government's voluntary conservation program will be outlined in Parliament next week after consultation with the provincial governments and that after that the extent of what he described as "petroleum allocations at the wholesale level" will depend in part on the success of the voluntary restraint.

Mr. Trudeau, who is fluent in both English and French, taped his speech in both—both are official languages of this country—and the versions were broadcast simultaneously.

His reassurance to the United States stopped short of a pledge to keep crude-oil exports at their present level, which is a million barrels a day.

"Our first responsibility is to insure basic fuel requirements for Canadians," he declared. "Consistent with that responsibility, the government's policy is—and will continue to be—to supply the United States from domestic oil production with all help we possibly can."

## Transport Problem

In fact, Canadians would not benefit immediately from any major export reductions. The problem in this country, which produces more oil than it consumes, is in transportation. The oil is in the west, and most of the consumers are in the east, with no adequate pipeline between the two.

Thus eastern Canada is supplied from foreign sources, including the Middle East, while western Canada exports its surplus to the United States, most of it flowing from the Province of Alberta into the American Middle West.

The Trudeau government decided two months ago that it would build a new east-west pipeline to make this country truly self-sufficient in oil, and tonight the prime minister spoke of completing it by 1976.



A COAL WINTER—Because of the present oil crisis, coal-burning stoves in Limbo since the immediate postwar years have made a hasty reappearance in Japan and this foundry in Kawaguchi is having difficulty meeting the extra heavy demand.

## Oil Crisis Crimps Life in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

shortfall of 5 percent for December and between 8 and 10 percent in January.

But Mr. Charbonnel reiterated the government's view that it is not necessary, at this stage, to impose "authoritarian curbs" on consumption.

## U.K. Complaint on Firms

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The government today blamed international oil companies rather than the Arab states for fuel shortages now reaching greater danger levels.

Official sources accused the oil companies of diverting non-Arab oil away from Britain to other countries, but oil firms denied that they were discriminating against this nation.

Because Britain refused to honor contracts for supplying tanks and spare parts to Israel during the recent Middle East war, the Arab nations promised to continue supplying oil here. But government sources charged that non-Arab oil was being sent by international companies to nations that no longer get Arab oil.

As a result, they said, Britain's oil reserves, which stood at a danger level of 70 days' supply only 10 days ago, are now down to 65 days, the sources said.

## Adam Opel AG, a General Motors subsidiary, today said it has applied for permission to introduce shorter shifts in the wake of slackening demand.

In Cologne, importers specializing in Japanese cars said that their yards were filling up with unsold autos.

## Austria Limits Speed

VIENNA, Nov. 23 (AP).—Austria decreed today a 100-kilometer-an-hour speed limit for all roads, saying that it would take effect this Sunday and continue in force until May 1, 1974.

The government had announced three days ago that the restriction was imminent. It had been agreed upon by officials of five ministries, automobile associations, professional drivers' groups and provincial governments.

The federal government also has limited to 30 degrees Celsius the temperatures permitted in government offices.

But Austria, which produces about one-third of the crude oil it needs, making it less dependent on imports than other European nations, is not considering a ban on Sunday pleasure-driving for the immediate future, according to Trade Minister Josef Stemberger.

Protests in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP).—Belgian authorities today extended the Sunday driving ban to motorcycles amid warnings from garage owners that they could run out of gasoline within two days.

Consumer associations charged that big oil firms were feigning a shortage so they can increase prices. They claimed that production of refined oil in Belgium is normal and protested the fact that the oil firms are allowed to export while the public here is subjected to restrictions.

## Madrid's Appeal

MADRID, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The government today recommended that private and public consumers voluntarily reduce their use of petroleum products and electricity and warned that a failure to do so will bring the imposition of official energy-saving measures.

An official Spanish mission was to leave today for Mideast oil-producing nations to work out measures to insure the continued supply of crude oil. On Jan. 1, gasoline and fuel oil prices are scheduled to rise by as much as 30 percent.

## New Norway Program

OSLO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Norway will not ration oil, gasoline or heating fuels for the time being. Trade Minister Jens Evensen announced at a press conference today. But he said that oil companies are going to cut their deliveries by 25 percent and this makes a new voluntary conservation program necessary.

The new program, he said, will include the closing of gasoline stations from Friday evening to Monday morning and on week-day nights after 6 p.m.

## Swiss, Liechtensteiners

BASEL, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Motorists who break Switzerland's ban on Sunday driving are liable to fines of up to \$12,720 or imprisonment for up to three years, a Swiss radio today announced.

Neighboring Liechtenstein, which has no railroad but boasts a higher proportion of cars to population than any other European country, today banned Sunday pleasure-driving.

A government spokesman said that the 22,000-population, 11,000-motor-vehicle principality will apply the same rules that have been decreed by Switzerland under the "Law for Economic War Preparedness."

## Dayan Says Egypt Murdered POWs

TEL AVIV, Nov. 23 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan accused Egypt yesterday of murdering Israeli soldiers taken captive in the October Mideast war.

Gen. Dayan said the men either were killed on the way to Egyptian prison camps or under interrogation. He did not say how many Israeli soldiers had been killed.

Gen. Dayan spoke at Lod Airport where the last 17 Israeli POWs arrived on the final flight of the Red Cross prisoner exchange. A total of 241 Jewish prisoners have been released since the exchange began a week ago. Israel sent back 165 Egyptian captives yesterday, bringing the total of returned Egyptians to 8,301.

## GM Recalling Cars

DETROIT, Nov. 23 (AP).—General Motors Corp. announced the recall of nearly 400,000 late-model Cadillacs to check for steering defects while Ford Motor Co. said today it was calling in 3,500 new school buses because of brake problems.

## To Use Sun, Wind, Rain, Wastes

## British Scientists Plan House Self-Sufficient in Its Energy

CAMBRIDGE, England, Nov. 23 (AP).—A Cambridge University research team plans to build a house next year that will run solely from the sun, the wind, the rain and the waste of its occupants.

The team believes the world faces increasing energy shortages. So they hope to create a house for the future that can exist by itself, generating its own sources of power from nature alone. The house—they hope—will be entirely autonomous from outside systems of electricity, gas, oil, water and sewage.

If the team can make the home work, they hope its principles can be applied to any house anywhere on earth—and still provide present comforts. The experiment is being financed by the British government.

"We are not trying to create a house for a 'drop-out' society or for ecology freaks but one that will allow us to maintain our present standards of living with no more sacrifices than we will have to make when we run into future energy crises in 20 to 30 years," Alexander Pike, head of the team, said.

"Our homes contribute much to our suicidal waste of energy. We can use our own waste—including our excrement—to provide methane gas for cooking."

"Our baths haven't improved since Minocan Cete—much of the heat runs out with the bath water. We feel we can recapture the heat and recycle the bath water—using both again."

Mr. Pike and his colleagues expect that their experimental home will run like this:

They will combine into one integrated system many principles that previously have been used in isolation: solar energy to provide heat; wind to provide power; the rain to provide water requirements; excrement, and food and garden wastes to provide gas for cooking; and new designs to recapture and recycle lost heat and water.

The south side of the house will combine glass and other materials to collect the sun's heat. This solar energy will produce domestic hot water and warm air for heating. When the sun is not shining, stored solar energy will be recalled from a heat storage unit under the house where the heat is collected when the sun shines.

Wind power will be generated into electricity for lighting, fans, pumps, auxiliary hot water heaters, refrigerators, etc.

"Nobody wants to live among forests of windmills," Mr. Pike said. "We believe we may have an answer by using rotary vanes that can be integrated into the design of the roof of the house."

Wind-generated power that is not used to power the house will be stored in batteries.

A miniature sewage plant—a "digester," in a concrete tank under the house—will provide methane gas for cooking. Excess pressure and smells may be channeled to escape through a hollow concrete column which may be the central support of the house.

The effluent of an average

## Israeli Setbacks In War Laid to Discipline Lack

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (AP).—Lack of discipline—something the Israeli Army has always been somewhat proud of—was partly to blame for Israel's setbacks in the October war, a top military expert charged today.

"It is clear today that part of our shortcomings at the start of the war stemmed from lack of discipline... from an atmosphere of negligence and who-gives-a-damn that spread through the nation and infected the army," wrote Maj. Gen. (res.) Haim Herzog, former chief of military intelligence and now the nation's favorite wartime commentator.

Gen. Herzog wrote in the daily Haaretz of "untidy, unshaven soldiers needing a haircut," and his words were doubly harsh to an army that believes its fighting spirit makes up for its casual style.

"Throughout the world, no one has found a substitute for uncompromising discipline in organizing an army," he said.

Gen. Herzog said, "When a soldier walks about untidy, unshaven, needing a haircut, there is no certainty as to the state of his weapon, the condition of his tank's engine... the preparedness of his unit."

He said this did not damage the soldier's fighting spirit but raised the cost of lives and equipment in battle.

## UN Sets Financing Of Mideast Force

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 23 (AP).—The General Assembly's Finance Committee today approved a compromise formula for financing the UN Middle East peace-keeping force.

The U.S. share for the first six months will be \$8.7 million, or 29 percent of the estimated \$30-million total. The assessment scale worked out by Brazil and 38 other smaller countries won 105-2 approval after the Soviet Union and Arab states dropped demands to raise Israel's share and to exempt Egypt, Syria and Jordan from contributing as "victims of aggression."

family can generate about one and a half cubic feet per person of methane a day," Mr. Pike said. "This is not enough for cooking purposes. You could keep goats in the cellar to produce more manure, but nobody wants to do that in a city."

"We think, however, we can get enough power for cooking through using food and garden wastes as well, through our solar energy to heat water for cooking, and through re-design of kitchen utensils and stoves."

Water will be collected from the roof. The sun will heat some of it for personal washing purposes. A wind-powered sink heater will provide hot water, combined with high pressure sprays, for dishwashing.

Warm soapy water will be stored under the "sewage farm" and provide the heat the sewage needs. When it is cold, the soap will be filtered out, the water neutralized and re-used for other purposes.

## Diffusion Process Is Chosen By France to Enrich Uranium

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP).—The French government has rejected the recent British-German-Dutch offer to France to join their Uremco project for a European uranium-enrichment plant and approved its own Euratom plan.

Addressing the National Assembly, Industry Minister Charles de Gaulle said that the Euratom plant, with an annual capacity of 2,000 tons, would begin in January 1979.

The French government said that the Uremco project, which involves centrifuge process, can be integrated into the framework of "cooperation" between the two systems.

The Uremco partners had on France to abandon the diff project, which also of to build a unit in France.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman today expressed regret that France had rejected British-backed project.

Mr. Charbonnel said the French decision is in the recommendations of the Council of the European Community.

France has maintained there was room for two enrichment projects. But the latest growing requirements since 1969, provided enrichment plans are coordinated.

This view is disputed by spokesmen of the Uremco who argue that it will be over-production.

Mr. Charbonnel expressed hope that the other four partners of Euratom—Belgium, Italy, and Sweden—will make decisions soon, and he said that other countries will be to join the project.

The French atomic agency has been instructed to participate in the project, minister added.

Construction of the enrichment plant, which would use tons of natural uranium, was slated at 7 billion francs.

According to current plans, French atomic energy agency provide 47.5 percent of the two Italian firms (AGIP and Cener), 22.5 percent for them, and Sweden's Atomenergi, 10 percent each.

Although the location of plant has not yet been decided, France is known to favor construction on its own soil.

## EEC Cancels Talks On Energy Policy

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP).—The European Common Market has called off a meeting scheduled for next week to discuss European energy policy, a common Market spokesman said today.

Instead, he said, the 12 sign members have been by members at their summit conference in Copenhagen Dec. 10.

## Qadhafi Arrives For Paris Talks With Pompidou

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, arrived here today for talks he requested with President Georges Pompidou on the Middle East.

Prime Minister Pierre Messmer greeted Col. Qadhafi at Orly Airport, where he received full military honors befitting a head of state, although his visit was described as private.

Col. Qadhafi came to Paris to supply President Tito with two million tons of crude oil annually in exchange for the building of oil tankers.

Informed sources here said the Libyan leader's objective in Paris would be to obtain France's most sophisticated combat aircraft, the Mirage F-1, in exchange for oil.

Arab leaders are gathering in Algiers for an Arab summit meeting called to assess the Middle East situation and the peace bargaining. The Libyan leader is boycotting the summit talks.

## Wrong Anthem

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The French government sent an honor guard and a regimental band to greet Col. Qadhafi at Orly Airport.

But the band struck up the old monarchic national anthem, "Marseillaise," which was withdrawn by Col. Qadhafi in 1969. Col. Qadhafi listened up, frowning and held his military salute throughout the playing of the anthem.

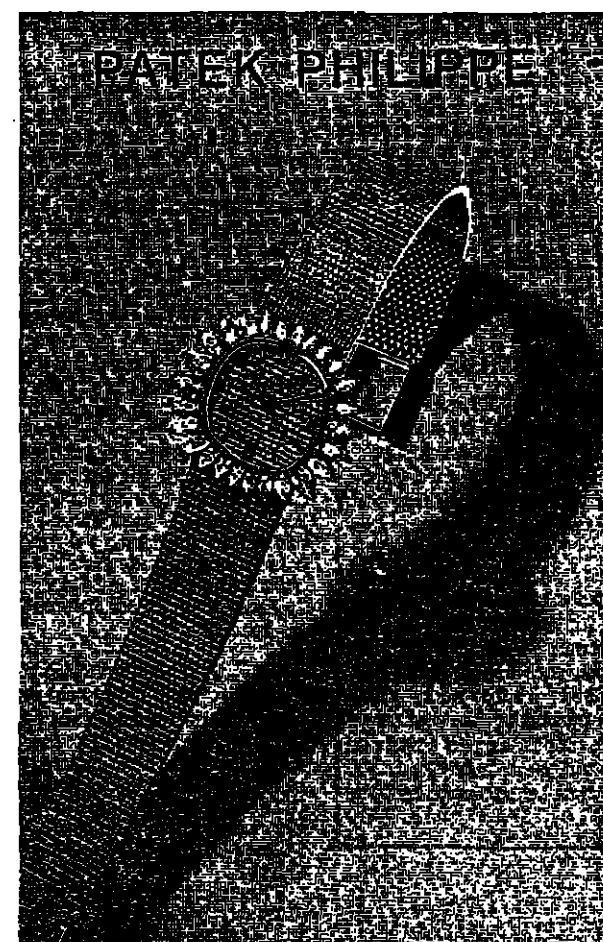
## New Vitamin Reported by U.S. Doctor, 80

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Dr. Armand J. Quilley, a researcher on the staff of the Medical College of Wisconsin and developer of widely used test for blood coagulation qualities, said today he discovered a new vitamin. He called it vitamin Q.

In 1934, Dr. Quilley developed the Quick test to determine the clotting ability of person's blood. It is used in examinations to determine what anticoagulants may safely used on a medical patient.

Dr. Quilley said he has treated about 25 patients with soybean extract containing vitamin Q, which he said, essential to the blood's clotting mechanism.

"I don't want this abuse," Dr. Quilley said. "It's not sure-all, as some have claimed for vitamin C."



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Want to know more about Patek Philippe? Write to Dept. HT, 41, rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

## Egyptians Appear to Hesitate On U.S. Firm's Pipeline Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Egypt has ordered a new feasibility study for the SUMED pipeline, raising doubts whether the biggest project in years involving Americans in the Middle East will ever get under way, it has been learned.

Informed Arab banking sources in Paris said the Egyptians were worried that the proposed 210-mile pipeline, which would link the Gulf of Suez with the Mediterranean, would lose some of its economic justification if the Suez Canal is reopened.

High on the list of Egyptian priorities after any peace settlement in the Middle East is the clearing and widening of the canal, which has been clogged with sunken hulks since the six-day Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

Egypt loses approximately \$250 million a year in canal tolls from the closure.

Moscow also has a stake in the reopening of the canal. To move from the Black Sea and Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean and Pacific ports of the Soviet Union the Soviet Navy now has to steam thousands of miles around Africa.

## IATA Approves 6% Air Fare Rise

GENEVA, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The world's leading scheduled airlines have voted to raise passenger fares and cargo rates by 6 percent as of Jan. 1 to meet increased aviation fuel costs, the International Air Transport Association announced here tonight.

The vote confirms the proposal made earlier this month at IATA's annual meeting held in New Zealand.

The 6 percent increase applies to all routes except the North Atlantic and Pacific routes, where a slightly different formula for raising fares will be used, IATA said. The group represents 113 scheduled airlines.

The Egyptians had earlier practically decided on Batignolles, and for at least two years the two sides argued about money. At the same time, costs were rising enormously and the dollar was getting cheaper.

The project had been considered by Cairo ever since 1967, an hour's drive before. But there was always a question whether enough oil would pass through the pipeline to earn Egypt sufficient royalties even to repay the vast construction loans.

The pipeline and canal are, from one point of view, competitors. Tankers of up to 100,000 tons moved through the canal before 1967 from the Persian Gulf to Europe. Plans are to widen and deepen the canal so that it can accommodate tankers of up to 300,000 tons under ballast.

## WEATHER

	°F	°C	Wind	Clouds
ALBANY	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	40	4	W 10	Clear
ANCHORAGE	20	-6	W 10	Cloudy
ATLANTA	50	10	W 10	Clear
BALTIMORE	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	50	10	W 10	Clear
BOSTON	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
BUFFALO	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
CHICAGO	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	40	4	W 10	Clear
CLEVELAND	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
DALLAS	50	10	W 10	Clear
DENVER	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
DETROIT	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
EL PASO	50	10	W 10	Clear
HOUSTON	50	10	W 10	Clear
KANSAS CITY	40	4	W 10	Clear
LAS VEGAS	50	10	W 10	Clear
LAX	60	16	W 10	Clear
LONDON	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	60	16	W 10	Clear
MADRID	50	10	W 10	Clear
MILWAUKEE	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
MOBILE	50	10	W 10	Clear
MONTREAL	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
MOSCOW	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
NEW YORK	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
NICE	50	10	W 10	Clear
OMAHA	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
PHOENIX	50	10	W 10	Clear
PORTLAND	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
RENO	40	4	W 10	Clear
SEATTLE	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	40	4	W 10	Clear
ST. PETERSBURG	50	10	W 10	Clear
TAMPA	50	10	W 10	Clear
TORONTO	30	-1	W 10	Cloudy
VENICE	40	4	W 10	Clear
WASHINGTON	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
WASH. METRO	40	4	W 10	Cloudy
YAKIMA	40	4	W 10	Clear

Weather forecasts for Nov. 24, 1973. Forecast for Nov. 24, 1973.



## Astronauts Start Filming Comet Skylab-3 Gyroscopic Fails; Mission Not Threatened Yet

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Control gyroscopes failed aboard Skylab-3's space station today and could force the 84-day Skylab mission to be shortened.

The flight director Phil Shaffer said the space station can continue to function effectively with two of its three control gyroscopes. The 118-foot-orbiting laboratory will be difficult to control if the station is used to the control gas.

## Drive to Impeach Nixon Continued by AFL-CIO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT)—The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations continued its drive to impeach President Nixon yesterday with its third weekly statement detailing charges against him.

The statements, distributed in the past week to union members and in union publications, outlined charges that the president had committed a "bill of particulars" against the nation.

## Philippines Planning Deport U.S. Priest

MANILA, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Philippines martial-law regime charged an American Catholic priest with aiding suspected communist insurgents and will deport him.

## Curbing Food Sales to Arabs Seen Ineffective by House Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee said today that any U.S. effort to embargo food shipments to Arab nations in retaliation against their oil embargo would be ineffective.

The leverage available to the U.S. through their oil boycott exceeds any leverage that can be available to the United States through a food embargo.

## Teamsters Deny Secret Donations for Nixon Race

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, said Wednesday that his union had no secret donations to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign and said that his predecessor, James R. Hoffa, was a "man of honor" if he claimed otherwise.

Mr. Fitzsimmons disclosed, however, that three lawyers for the late Watergate committee had asked him recently about union donations.

morning, the eighth day of the mission, while the Skylab-3 astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson, were asleep.

## Richardson Says Nixon Ignored Haig's Advice Over Order to Cox

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Elliot L. Richardson says that Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., President Nixon's chief of staff, told him he had unsuccessfully tried to dissuade the President from ordering Archibald Cox on Oct. 19 to stop all court actions to obtain White House tape recordings and related documents.

Mr. Richardson said that Gen. Haig made his comment on Friday afternoon, Oct. 19.

## Cost of Watergate Investigation May Double \$4.8 Million Allotted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The government has appropriated \$4.8 million so far to investigate the Watergate scandal, and it may spend twice that amount.

## 480,000 in N.Y.C. Are Eligible For Welfare, Are Not on Rolls

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT)—About 480,000 more people are eligible for welfare in New York City than are on the rolls at present, and 40 percent of families on welfare have some member working during the course of a year.

These estimates were offered yesterday by Julie M. Sugarman, the city's Human Resources Administrator, who said the eligible not on the relief rolls might be unaware of their eligibility, but more likely were reluctant to become relief recipients.

## U.S. Team Finds Croesus' Fort

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP)—Archaeologists have announced here that they have uncovered part of the ancient fortress in Sardis, Turkey, that the Persian King Cyrus stormed when he deposed King Croesus in 547 B.C.

## Korean Miners Trapped

SEOUL, Nov. 23 (UPI)—A gas explosion at a mine trapped 17 miners deep underground today. Most of the trapped men are feared dead, police said. The mine is at Chomseon, 100 miles southeast of Seoul.



Ex-Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson at McLean, Va., home.

## Richardson Says Nixon Ignored Haig's Advice Over Order to Cox

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Elliot L. Richardson says that Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., President Nixon's chief of staff, told him he had unsuccessfully tried to dissuade the President from ordering Archibald Cox on Oct. 19 to stop all court actions to obtain White House tape recordings and related documents.

The former attorney general said in an interview, "Haig said that he had tried, but that the President wouldn't yield on that."

Mr. Cox's refusal to comply with the President's order led to his dismissal on Oct. 20 as the special Watergate prosecutor.

The order led as well to Mr. Richardson's resignation as attorney general and to the dismissal of William D. Ruckelshaus as deputy attorney general. In the wake of Mr. Cox's refusal to comply, the President dismissed Mr. Richardson and then Mr. Ruckelshaus to dismiss the prosecutor, and each in turn chose to leave office rather than obey.

Haig Statement  
Mr. Richardson recounted Gen. Haig's statement during an interview this week at his home in McLean, Va.

Mr. Richardson said that Gen. Haig made his comment on Friday afternoon, Oct. 19.

It was the end of a week of negotiations involving the White House, Mr. Cox and Mr. Richardson regarding the manner in which the President should respond to Mr. Cox's subpoena, which had just been upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for tape recordings of nine Watergate-related conversations.

Each of the discussions had centered on the proposal under which Gen. John C. Stennis, D.-Miss., would prepare an "authenticated" summary of the contents of the tapes and the summary would be presented to the courts rather than the tapes themselves.

Mr. Richardson said that he had become increasingly aware that the White House wanted to limit on Mr. Cox's ability to go to court in pursuit of any other presidential tapes or documents.

His proposal and the White House view that Mr. Cox should be forced from pursuing other documents.

Precedent Aspect  
He thought first of writing into the proposal some reference to its status as a "precedent," he recalled, but dismissed that as unworkable.

"So then I had the thought," he said, speaking with deliberation, "that the way to do it was to try to persuade the President to drop any mention of other situations and himself, in effect, to put forward the Stennis proposal alone."

"So I called Haig to urge that, and after called Bushardt [J. Fred Bushardt Jr., a White House lawyer] and talked to Haig a second time," Mr. Richardson said. "Haig said that he had tried but that the President wouldn't yield on that."

That evening, the President announced both the Stennis proposal and his order to Mr. Cox directing the prosecutor to refrain from all future court actions aimed at obtaining presidential papers.

The Stennis plan was subsequently dropped as a result of public and political criticism.

The question of just what was said in the negotiations that week regarding Mr. Cox's future access to other presidential papers and tapes has been, from a different angle, a matter of some dispute lately.

Efforts Opposed  
Mr. Richardson testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that he opposed the White House efforts to forbid Mr. Cox to go to court to seek presidential documents beyond and in addition to the tapes of the nine disputed conversations.

In the interview, the former attorney general said that he made it clear to the White House on Oct. 15, and especially on Oct. 17, that he would try to persuade Mr. Cox to accept the Stennis summary in place of the tapes of the nine conversations, but that he would not try to persuade the prosecutor to agree that access to other material should be foreclosed as well.

He said that on Oct. 19 he became aware of the White House desire to link the foreclosure to the Stennis summary proposal, and that he had objected.

## Ex-Green Beret Stays to Aid Montagnards in S. Vietnam

GIA NGHIA, South Vietnam, Nov. 23 (AP)—The American green berets have left this frontier area and the Montagnards are caught up in yet another turmoil. More than 500 green berets died in Vietnam, 14 won medals of honor. The special forces operated border area and over-the-border operations into Cambodia, striking against North Vietnamese supply corridors. They also attempted to force the Montagnards, or mountain tribes, into an effective fighting force.

Since Overran  
Duc Co, Plet Djerin, Ben Het, green beret camps during the 1960s, have since been overrun or abandoned. Other isolated mountain outposts are threatened by Communist forces.

Still, a former green beret remains in the Central Highlands—Edmund Sprague, 42, a retired sergeant-major with 23 years of Army service, 3 1/2 of them in Vietnam.

15 Elephants  
The fighting uprooted a Montagnard village. About 2,000 tribesmen, with 15 elephants, fled southward when the North Vietnamese struck.

Urban Areas in U.S.  
Decline in Population  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—U.S. urban areas became less populous in the last three years, the U.S. Census Bureau said yesterday.

From March, 1970, to March, 1973, the nation's metropolitan areas showed a net loss of 944,000 in population, the bureau said in a report. Inner cities suffered a net migration loss of about 4 million persons during the period, and the suburban zones of metropolitan areas showed a growth of about 3 million persons.

## Ex-Cuban Vote Seen as Factor in Miami Races

MIAMI, Nov. 23 (NYT)—For the first time since the Cuban exodus to the United States began in the early 1960s, former Cuban refugees who are now American citizens have made their political influence felt here in local elections.

The Cuban vote has been termed the principal factor in the election this month of Maurice A. Ferre as mayor of Miami and of Manolo Reboso as a city commissioner.

Mr. Ferre, 38, a wealthy industrialist, became the first mayor of Puerto Rican extraction in a major city in the continental United States.

## Ellsberg, Sakharov To Get Peace Award

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Daniel Ellsberg and Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, will be presented the Eleanor Roosevelt Peace Awards for 1973 by SANE, which describes itself as a citizens' organization for a sane world.

## Blasts Rock Barcelona

BARCELONA, Nov. 23 (UPI)—For nearly seven hours, a series of explosions today rocked a midtown subway tunnel under construction, causing fires and forcing nearby buildings to be evacuated. The police said there were no casualties and they were investigating the causes.

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## Aftermath of the Coup

2 Americans Slain in Chile:  
The Unanswered Questions

By Marvin Howe

SANTIAGO (NYT)—Two young Americans met violent death in the troubled aftermath of Chile's Sept. 11 coup d'état, and the reason is still unclear.

Friends say that the deaths of Charles E. Horman, 31, a filmmaker from New York, and Frank Teruggi, 23, an economics student from Chicago, raise disturbing questions about the role of some U.S. officials in the crisis and about the failure to protect American citizens.

Mr. Teruggi and Mr. Horman, while deeply committed to the Allende cause, were pacifists and intellectuals not involved in Chilean politics, according to many friends and relatives.

There is no evidence that the killings were connected. The two men were acquainted and had a number of mutual friends, but were not close friends.

Both were associated with North American news sources, a group of young Americans who published a small nonprofit magazine about the United States for the local leftist press. Its articles were often critical of the negative U.S. position on the Allende government. The group disbanded after the first attempted military revolt, at the end of June.

Mr. Horman and his wife came to Chile in June, 1972, and were working on an animated cartoon called "The Sunshine Grabbers" for a small Chilean movie company. Mr. Horman had also written a script on the history of imperialism in Chile and was doing research for a book on Chile's "transition to Socialism."

The Horman's frequently entertained Chilean and foreign artists, Marxist-Leninist study groups and other intellectuals and their children.

"They were a nice, quiet couple—no rowdy parties and not many visitors," according to Dr. Renato Nunez, their landlord.

On the weekend before the coup, Mr. Horman took Terry Simon, a house guest from New York, to see Valparaiso and the coast.

By most accounts, the armed

forces' moves against the Allende government started with the navy at Valparaiso.

Mr. Horman and Miss Simon were stranded at the resort of Vina del Mar, but were given a ride back to Santiago on Sept. 15 by Capt. Ray Davis, chief of the U.S. military mission here. He had gone to Valparaiso to check on the safety of his people at a U.S. Navy station.

## Data on U.S. Activity

According to Mrs. Horman, her husband brought home with him information on American activities at Valparaiso on the eve of and during the coup.

His report was said to include a description of conversations with American civilians and military men at Valparaiso. A retired American engineer was quoted as saying: "We came down to do a job and it's done."

U.S. government sources have firmly denied any role in the military coup and say that there were no U.S. Navy vessels in Chilean ports or scheduled to bring in military equipment.

American warships that had been scheduled to hold maneuvers with the Chilean Navy were ordered out of Chilean waters when word of the coup circulated, U.S. Navy sources say.

On Mr. Horman's return from Valparaiso, he and his wife decided to leave Chile as soon as possible, Miss Simon said.

He and Miss Simon, trying to get airline reservations, were referred to the U.S. Embassy, which told them to go to the American Consulate in another part of town.

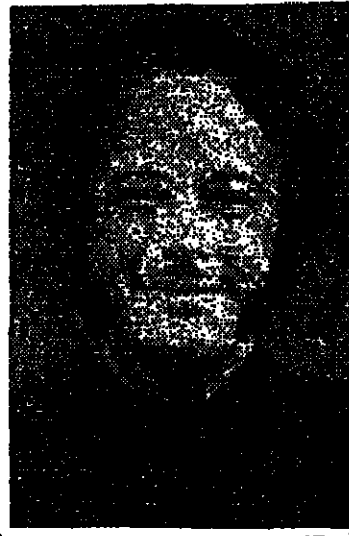
"They were very scared and wanted to get out of the country immediately," reported Frank Matheas, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who met them that day, Sept. 17.

Two hours later, Mr. Horman reportedly was arrested in his house by military men. He was never seen by friends or relatives again.

"When I got back at 8:30 the next morning, I found the house in shambles, the mirrors broken, the gas and electricity cut, the



Frank R. Teruggi



Charles E. Horman

beds ripped apart," Mrs. Horman said. "They stole everything we had of value." She had been caught by the early curfew and had spent the night of the 17th with a friend.

Two of Mr. Horman's friends say that on the morning of the 18th Chilean intelligence officers called them and suggested they visit the police and give information about Mr. Horman. Neither went, but one of them, a UN official, says that he called the American consul, Frederick D. Purdy, to report the incident. Mr. Purdy denied to newsmen that he received the call.

Mr. Horman's father, Edmund, a semi-retired businessman, came to Santiago to search for his son, and was assisted by Americans at the embassy.

Capt. Davis, the military mission's chief, asked Mrs. Horman for a picture of her husband and a detailed description. He also asked for a list of their friends, which she refused.

On Oct. 19, the Chilean military-intelligence agency informed the elder Mr. Horman that his son had died by gunfire and was buried in the national cemetery. Identification was made, they said, by fingerprints.

But military-intelligence officers reportedly have denied having picked Charles Horman up. And, according to his father, there was no record of him at the stadium or in any prison.

The consul, Mr. Purdy, says he was informed that Mr. Horman's body was picked up in the street by a military patrol on Sept. 18. Members of the Horman family

have not seen the autopsy report, which is said to list "multiple bullet wounds" as the cause of death.

The autopsy report for the other American, Mr. Teruggi, lists a similar cause of death—9 to 17 bullet wounds. Yet a Columbia University graduate student, Steven Volk, who identified Mr. Teruggi's body at the morgue, insists that he saw only a gash in the neck and a hole in the cheek.

In the Teruggi case, an official statement says that he was arrested "because he was outside after curfew" whereas a friend, David Hathaway, says that he and Mr. Teruggi were arrested on Sept. 20 at 8:15 p.m., 15 minutes after the curfew, in the apartment they shared.

In an interview on his release a week later, Mr. Hathaway said that paramilitary policemen raided the apartment, seized a number of Mr. Teruggi's Marxist books, punched him in the stomach and took the apartment mates to the stadium.

Mr. Teruggi was called out of his cell by name the following afternoon, according to Mr. Hathaway, and not seen alive again.

Official sources said that Mr. Teruggi was set free on Sept. 21, but there is no record of his release, nor did he make contact with his friends.

Most people who knew Mr. Teruggi say that he was something of a loner—quiet, thoughtful and completely dedicated to the cause of Socialism.

A spokesman for the military junta, in confirming Mr. Teruggi's death, described him as "a rebel, of quick temper, easily disturbed."

"We have no knowledge as to the circumstances of the death of either Horman or Teruggi," Consul Purdy said, adding that the U.S. Embassy had asked the Chileans for an investigation.

Italy Plane Crash Kills 4

MARGHERA, Italy, Nov. 23 (AP)—An Italian military transport plane, a C-46 Dakota, crashed yesterday near the Montedison chemical plant in this Adriatic port city, killing its four occupants. The crash destroyed 20 cars parked near the plant, but injured no one.

Kiichi Aichi,  
Finance Chief  
In Japan, DiesHelped Map Recovery  
Of Nation After War

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Kiichi Aichi, 68, Japan's minister of finance and a familiar figure at recent international economic conferences, died unexpectedly tonight of pneumonia.

Mr. Aichi, a distinguished politician who helped to lead Japan through its trying but economically triumphant postwar period, caught cold yesterday and was ordered by doctors into Keio Hospital today when it got worse. He died about 9:50 p.m.

Mr. Aichi was a dignified, kindly, gentle man who usually spoke so softly that one invariably leaned forward to listen to him. He was short and round, and had a whimsical, elfish sense of humor and a self-deprecating smile.

But behind that seemingly easy-going manner was an able politician with a sure grasp on the ways of his profession and a confident assessment of just who he was and where he fitted into the political scheme of things here.

## Son of Professor

Mr. Aichi was born on Oct. 10, 1907, in Tokyo, the son of a professor of physics at Tohoku University in Sendai, on Japan's northeast coast. He studied political science at Tohoku Imperial University, Japan's most prestigious university, from which he was graduated in 1931.

He entered the powerful Ministry of Finance and spent some time abroad in England and France. After World War II, he became director general of the banking bureau in the ministry, a rank equivalent to that of a cabinet secretary of the Treasury in the United States.

In 1950, Mr. Aichi left the Ministry of Finance and ran for the upper House of Councillors in the national legislature, or Diet. After one term there, he was elected to the lower, more powerful House of Representatives. He was subsequently re-elected six times from the district around his family's home in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture.

Mr. Aichi was perhaps Japan's most experienced cabinet officer, having served in six cabinet posts and one senior party position under five premiers. He was minister of justice, home affairs, international trade and industry, education, foreign affairs, and finance, plus chief cabinet secretary, and chairman of the Liberal Democratic party's Committee on Foreign Affairs. He assumed his most recent portfolio in the Ministry of Finance last December.

Possibly the high point of Mr. Aichi's career was the successful negotiation with the United States for the return of Okinawa during his service as foreign minister from 1968 to 1971.



Kiichi Aichi

## Obituary

Ramon Guthrie, 77, Poet Cited  
By Arts and Letters Academy

HANOVER, N.H., Nov. 23 (NYT)—Ramon Guthrie, 77, professor emeritus of French at Dartmouth College and a well known poet, died yesterday at Mount Lebanon Memorial Hospital. He had four major careers—as poet, painter, teacher and translator—by most widely known for a book-length poem, "Maximum Security Ward," published three years ago.

The poem was a deathbed effort, as Mr. Guthrie, his friends

and doctors all thought he was dying. Cancer of the bladder had been halted by radiation, but his condition remained critical for some time because of hemorrhaging. Some 57 blood transfusions brought him back to go home.

Last spring the poem brought him the Marjorie Reahoby Award of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, which given to a machine artist for "thinking integrity and accomplishing in his art." In 1971, the month he gave him an honorary doctorate of letters.

## Sydney F. Foster

LAKELAND, Fla., Nov. 23 (NYT)—Sydney F. Foster, former associate judge of New York State Court of Appeals, died at his home here Wednesday after suffering a heart attack. He had been a member of the bench for 33 years when he retired in 1963.

## Leslie H. Allen

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Leslie H. Allen, 57, who was an editor of the Christian Science Monitor in 1968, died Wednesday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, of kidney failure. He had headed the Monitor's eastern news bureau in New York from 1935 to 1962. He also worked as New York correspondent for publications in Cleveland and Philadelphia before coming to the Monitor.

He wrote "Bryan and Darwin," an account of the Scopes trial on the Darwin theory of evolution.

## Rep. Thomas M. Pelly

SEATTLE, Nov. 23 (AP)—Rep. Thomas M. Pelly, 57, who served 10 consecutive terms in Congress before retiring last year died Wednesday after suffering a heart attack while vacationing in Ojai, Calif.

Rep. Pelly served 10 consecutive terms in the House of Representatives, starting in 1932. He not seek re-election in 1972.

Italian Court Said  
To Again Uphold  
Law on Divorce

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP)—Constitutional Court has upheld the legality of Italy's controversial divorce law, reliable court sources reported today.

The high tribunal had asked to rule on the three-year-old law, the first on divorce in Italy in a century, on complaint that it violated a treaty between Italy and the Vatican.

The treaty left divorce up to the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church. The Constitutional Court's reasoning was given, but it was believed that a law enacted by parliament takes precedence over a treaty.

The Roman Catholic Church and Italy's biggest party, Christian Democrats, had opposed the law. The Socialists and Communists were among its supporters.

The ruling by the supreme court was the second time in less than a year that the court nullified the law. The court nullified the law a year ago in a ruling review. The vote was not public, but informed sources reported that the law was nullified by a single vote by the 15-member court. The vote in the second ruling was not disclosed.

Pope Paul VI has told President Giovanni Leone that he should do away with divorce, a referendum if necessary.

S. Africa Seeking  
White Migrants

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—South Africa is increasing its financial aid to white immigrants next month in effort to attract more skilled labor, Immigration Minister P. K. Korhoph announced today.

The maximum amount per person will be increased Dec. 1 by 10% (R44) to 300 rand (\$480) said.

He said it had been decided to pay approximately 80 percent of the special immigrant fares payable from Europe.

Guns in Home More Perilous  
To Family Than to Intruders

By Bryce Nelson

Dr. Amasa B. Ford, one of the four, said. He is director of the community health department at Case Western Reserve University's medical school.

Earlier this year, his study group published a report linking the rapid increase in the area's homicide rate to the availability of handguns. In 1967, Cuyahoga County had 185 homicides. In each of the last four years, it has had more than 300 homicides.

The increase took place while the size of the area's population remained relatively stable.

"The dead killed by guns are only the tip of the iceberg," Dr. Lester Adelson, Cuyahoga County's chief deputy coroner, said.

"What about those who are crippled and wounded with guns? What is the drain on the hospitals, on the doctors, on relatives, on the blood banks, the days lost from work and the lives ruined?"

"Guns in the home are also much more likely to be used for homicide or suicide," Dr. Ford said. "We had a tragic example of that in Cleveland the other day when an off-duty policeman killed seven people—just because he had a gun in the house when he went out to his room."

"I asked my friends why they kept a gun in the house," Dr. Adelson said. "A man is much more likely to shoot somebody accidentally than to use a gun to shoot a prowler or protect his wife's chastity."

About 84 percent of the accidental Cleveland-area fatalities involving firearms were caused by handguns. Three-quarters occurred in the home, and 70 percent occurred when someone was "playing" with a gun or handling it for some other purpose.

© Los Angeles Times.

Government Acts  
To Bar Race, Sex  
Bias in Australia

SYDNEY, Nov. 23 (NYT)—The Labor government has introduced legislation barring discrimination on grounds of race or sex. The law, if passed, would benefit principally Australian women and aborigines.

Sen. Lionel E. Murphy, the Attorney General, introduced the legislation in the Senate this week to implement Australia's adherence to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.

By putting the two proposed bills in the field of foreign relations, where federal legislation supersedes the laws of the six individual states, the Labor government is taking a roundabout way of overriding the slowness of some states in eliminating discrimination.

In the huge, mostly rural, northern state of Queensland, for example, aborigines have complained of being subjected to special local curfew regulations applying only to them and to other harassments sanctioned by state laws.

The measures specifically make it an offense to incite racial tension, disseminate "ideas based on racial superiority" or refuse "access to places and facilities."

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# Peoples Afflict Only Other Nations Again Radio, TV Avoid News Conflict in Domestic Life

By Henry Ganger

BARCELONA, Nov. 23 (UPI)—It is always something beyond the power of control of those who lead the nation.

On the other hand, there are detailed accounts of troubles in other nations by the networks' own correspondents, who receive guidance from the home office on what to say and what to leave out. Some of the frustrations involved in such control, when some independent judgment is attempted, were recently disclosed by one correspondent who reported that 40 percent of the material he sent to Madrid was never used, another 40 percent was heavily cut and only 20 percent survived more or less intact.

Although there is no privately owned and managed television, there are private radio stations, but they are not allowed to produce news programs of their own except for carefully controlled reports of purely local events. They are, in fact, obliged to carry the national radio chain's major news programs.

The private stations periodically receive from the Ministry of Information and Tourism lists of records that cannot be put on the air. Why the records are banned is not explained, but presumably they are unacceptable on political or moral grounds. From time to time stations also get lists of records that were considered objectionable but are no longer. Here, too, mystery surrounds the change of opinion.

Debates on radio or television are unknown, as is any critical opinion. The director of a private station in Barcelona discovered a few years ago the dangers inherent even in seemingly innocuous programs. The routine broadcast of a Sunday morning Roman Catholic mass brought about his dismissal after the priest, whose sermon had not been checked beforehand, spoke of political prisoners in Spain.

Others Envy  
Dissatisfaction is accompanied by envy at the freedom of other countries. The occasionally finds its way into the American press with articles praising the freedom of the press in the United States. But incompatability is between this participation in the limits placed on information.

Watergate controversy, newspapers and periodicals which have had greater since 1960, print what and television never did.

He Spain depicted on radio television, conflict of opinion—never casts its shadow on the nation's political scene. If a misfortune occurred, such as a flood, a fire or a road accident,

## Germany pose France's U Proposal

DON, Nov. 23 (AP)—British West German foreign ended two days of talks united to cold-shoulder plan to revive French cooperation with the European Union rather than

seven-nation WEU was in 1955 to control West German rearmament. It still remains a watchdog role to insure the Federal Republic abides by arms limitations.

Secretary Sir Alec Home authorized his office to make it known that a would not object in principle to the use of WEU as a for discussing cooperation in the field of conventional weapons.

British officials insisted, they have to be on condition there is no duplication of and of defense effort now on inside the framework of NATO's military extension. France has pulled out NATO's military system while

er European members of have banded themselves together in what they call "the group," where they work to improve their combined performance.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel set Germany also came out at the French idea, saying the government would prefer defense cooperation to be led through the Eurogroup.

## TV Viewers 'Holy Shroud'

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP)—The shroud, the length of venerated by many as Jesus' burial cloth, was shown millions of Italians tonight in unprecedented television show.

A Catholic Church displayed relic in a 15-minute broadcast under pressure from thousands of scientists and faithful wanted to have a glance at rarely seen cloth.

The "holy shroud" is wrapped silk and kept in a silver in a Turin church. The with a glass cover and tied by iron grillwork, has opened only five times in its 100 years.

## Germany Jails Two Aiding Refugees

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Two West Germans have been sentenced to jail for helping East Germans to flee to the East German news agency, ADN, reported today.

East Berlin city court sentenced Johannes Schneider to 13 years, and Peter to 10 years in jail on charges of working for a dual human trafficking and violating a transit agreement between East and Germany.

## Wrecks 2 Trains

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (UPI)—A truck loaded with gravel crashed through a fog-shrouded crossing gate and struck commuter train, derailling two and pushing them into the of another commuter train. Authorities said two persons were and at least eight others hurt.



POCKET SIZE—Baby kangaroo taking first steps, with help, in Munich zoo.

## Theaters and Cinemas to Reopen

### Athens Returning to Normal, Curfew Cut

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Life in Athens drifted back to semi-normalcy tonight as the country's military leadership decided to reduce curfew time to allow people to stay out until 1 a.m. instead of 10 p.m. The curfew ends 5 a.m.

The military took over internal security last Saturday when President George Papadopoulos reimposed martial law to forestall a revival of the fierce student revolt, which was quelled by tanks.

The reduction of curfew time, according to officials, will allow the reopening of theaters although, in view of the censorship

imposed on the press, movies and theaters, most plays would have to be revised or closed. Athens restaurants also reopened for dinner tonight.

Officials said three productions would resume tomorrow: "Come Back Little Sheba," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "As You Like It." But a musical review called "They Still Call It Democracy" was known to be under revision.

Miss Jenny Karezi, one of the most popular Greek film and stage actresses, was reported by her husband, actor Kostas Zanos, to have been held by the military police special investigation branch since yesterday. He

had delivered clothing for her today but was not allowed to see her.

Miss Karezi was photographed last week with other Greek actors, singers and composers at the Polytechnic University, the center of the student revolt, where anti-regime demonstrators had barricaded themselves. Two weeks ago Miss Karezi was photographed by the local press with Premier Spyros Markezinis, an avid theater-goer.

Gen. Demetrios Zorogianakos, the martial-law commander, also shared restrictions on indoor meetings, especially board meetings of state corporations. Private company board meetings will be allowed if police permission is obtained.

The same order specified that lectures in public halls could be authorized only by the local authorities. The Embassy of Zaire (Congo) canceled a diplomatic reception to mark its national holiday because of martial law.

"Tonight, it will be one week since the quelling of the student revolt in which 13 civilians lost their lives from bullet wounds. The government today again denied rumors that 'several hundreds' had died and had been buried secretly in mass graves."

## Sakharov, Medvedev Quarrel Over U.S. Influence on Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP)—Physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and another dissident scientist today urged the West to keep its pressure for a liberalization of Soviet society.

They argued that Western public opinion, although "not all powerful," is one of the "few restraining factors" on Soviet leaders which "can still influence the internal political life of our country."

The statement, written by computer expert Melik E. Agursky and endorsed by Mr. Sakharov, was the latest in a debate among prominent Soviet dissidents on the role of Western public opinion on influencing change in the U.S.S.R.

It was a response to an essay earlier this month by historian Roy A. Medvedev, who argued that too much pressure from the West could hinder East-West détente and liberalization of Soviet society.

Mr. Medvedev said such Western measures as the U.S. Congress's Jackson amendment, could prompt Khrushchev hard-liners to clamp down even harder on dissent. The amendment, named for its sponsor, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., would allow the Soviet Union trade concessions only if it allows free emigration of its citizens.

Mr. Agursky and Mr. Sakharov said supporters of the Jackson amendment "are following in the best traditions of the American people, who once rose in arms to destroy slavery in their own country and are now demanding the destruction of its remnants on a world scale."

## American, 19, Is Named Miss World; Filipino, Jamaican Are Runners-Up

LONDON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Miss U.S.A., 19-year-old Marjorie Wallace, a tall blonde from Indianapolis, was crowned Miss World today at the Royal Albert Hall.

She was crowned by Miss World 1972, Belinda Green of Australia.

Runner-up was Miss Philippines, Evangelina Pascual, 18. Third prize went to Miss Jamaica, Patricia Yuen, 21.

Fourth place in the contest went to Miss Israel, Haya Kadar, and fifth place to Miss South Africa, Shelley Latham.

## Cheap Process Developed to Turn Rice Hulls Into Quality Cement

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 23 (AP)—The rice that feeds the world can be turned into cement to help build it as well, a civil engineer at the University of California here says.

P. Kumar Mehta, professor of civil engineering and a native of India, says that he has developed a simple method to convert waste product rice hulls into cheap, high-quality cement.

He says that controlled burning of rice hulls produces a high-silicon ash that combines readily with lime to form a fine black cement.

Rice hulls are the outer shells of rice grains that are removed during milling. About 300 million tons of rice were harvested in the world last year, and about 60 million tons of rice hulls remained.

Most countries dispose of the hulls by burning them in the open—sometimes creating an air pollution problem and contributing to silicosis, a lung disease, Mr. Mehta said.

In the United States, using rice hulls for fuel, animal feed, poultry litter and animal bedding have consumed only about half the hulls milled annually, he said. But about 400,000 tons of hulls remain.

Tests of the new rice cement show that it is as strong as gray Portland cement and more acid resistant, Mr. Mehta said. The black color makes it appealing for some architectural uses.

Mr. Mehta says that his rice-into-cement idea would be well suited to the developing nations because the process demands simple equipment available to small-scale, rural plants.

## Terrorists Hit Home of New Ulster Official

Attack Casts Shadow  
On Coalition Regime

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Gunmen sprayed machine-gun fire tonight at policemen guarding the home of a Catholic member of the new Northern Ireland Protestant-Catholic coalition government. Police said no one was hurt.

The attack occurred less than 24 hours after the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army made a veiled threat against members of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party who agreed to serve on the 11-man Provincial Executive Committee announced yesterday.

Gunmen in a car sprayed 20 shots at two policemen guarding the home of executive member Austin Currie near Dungannon, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, police said. The machine-gun bursts shattered a window of the house but missed the policemen. The car sped away before the police could return the fire.

Mr. Currie was away at the time but his wife and two children were having supper in the front room, where the window was smashed by a single bullet, police said. They were unscathed but suffering from shock.

The attackers could have been either Protestant or Catholic extremists. Diehards on both sides have sworn to destroy the executive, formed by moderates of the Protestant majority and Catholic minority.

Mr. Currie, 29, is the youngest member of the 11-man executive. His party named him yesterday for the post of housing chief.

The attack cast a shadow over the historic agreement reached in Belfast Wednesday between moderate Protestant and Catholic politicians to share power for the first time, a crucial move toward ending the centuries-old feuding between the two communities.

The Provisional IRA in statements last night vowed to "destroy" the new executive and said, "We hope the SDLP members are aware of this." In other violence today, raiders, apparently Provisionals, blew up tracks on the Belfast-Londonderry rail line. British Army headquarters said.

Another squad bombed a bridge on the line, a spokesman reported. British troops later halted trains between Belfast and Dublin for 12 hours to check for bombs along the track. But they found none.

The army also reported that two soldiers and a civilian were wounded when guerrillas detonated a big landmine on a road near Omagh as a military patrol passed.

In Strabane, a Catholic town on the border with the Irish Republic, a gunman wounded a militiaman in an ambush. The victim, a part-time trooper in the Ulster Defense Regiment, was hit several times, the army said.

## Pompidou Drops in Poll

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—President Georges Pompidou's popularity has sunk by 3 percent to 57 percent since last month, according to an opinion poll published by the newspaper France-Soir today.

## Cypriot Vessel Sinks, 21 Feared Drowned

ASHDOD, Israel, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Twenty-one persons were feared drowned today after a Cypriot vessel smashed into a harbor breakwater here and sank, port officials said.

Ashdod Harbor Master Capt. Mike Ravel said the vessel, the 248-ton Annette, was anchored outside the port undergoing repairs when it was blown against the breakwater in a gale. Three of the 24 persons aboard, 13 of them crewmen, were rescued, but there was little hope of the rest being found alive, he said.

## U.S. Marshals Get 1st Women Deputies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—After 184 years, the U.S. Marshals Service has opened its ranks to women. Two were sworn in this week as deputies-officers who perform such duties as transporting prisoners, serving court papers and maintaining security in federal courts.

The two, Jacqueline P. Bailey, 38, and Joanne Neely, 24, have worked as clerks in the marshal's office for the District of Columbia and will return there as deputies after 13 weeks of law-enforcement training.

## Swiss, French Trade Land

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—France and Switzerland today agreed to exchange 505-square-meter-plots of uninhabited land on their common frontier. The exchange will insure that the frontier post on the new Chamouni-Geneva road will straddle the frontier.



NORTHERN LIGHT—Final fitting and adjusting operations for new 100-ton lighthouse and weather station being completed in northern part of Finnish Gulf; 80 feet high, it will be in operation this winter.

## Poisoning Threat in Germany Spurs Sale of Bottled Water

BONN, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Cautious Germans shopped for bottled water today as a police hunt for a "mad scientist" who is threatening to poison the nation unless he is bought off, spread throughout the country.

A supermarket owner in Hamburg said that many women had asked if bottled water could be infected with bacteria. "We told them it can't," he said. Stores in Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich reported increased sales of mineral water.

## Eskimos Defeated On Environment

MONTREAL, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Court of Appeal ruled yesterday that public interest in the 86-billion James Bay hydroelectric project in northwestern Quebec outweighed the objections of the area's 2,000 Eskimos and Indians, who claim that it is damaging the land and their way of life.

The three judges voted unanimously to suspend, pending a further ruling, last week's Quebec Superior Court injunction halting work on the project. The Appeal Court also ruled that the law setting up the James Bay Development Corp. was constitutional.

The project is designed to harness the hydroelectric potential of La Grande River, 600 miles north of Montreal. Since the project began two years ago, a 450-mile road, several airstrips and permanent work camps have been built in the 135,000-square-mile area called the Municipality of James Bay.

One newspaper said the ransom had been demanded by Arab terrorists to avenge the slaying of five Black September terrorists at the Munich Olympic Games last year. The terrorists had taken hostage 11 members of the Israeli team and they were also killed.

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## NEW YORK

## Painting Toward Liberation

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Two of the most absorbing and important exhibitions New York has seen in some time have opened simultaneously at the Guggenheim Museum, where their appeal will almost certainly be to a limited audience.

It will be limited, for instance, to those for whom "White-on-White" signifies not a variety of men's shirts but the name of a 1918 painting by the Russian artist Kasimir Malevich, a picture which, long owned by the Museum of Modern Art, remained the most extreme point and controversial symbol of the artistic retreat from reality (representational painting) in this century.

It is for those viewers who do not, necessarily, go to exhibitions to see acknowledged masterpieces or even the chic

last word, but are no less stimulated by pictures that are essentially expositions of complicated aesthetic theories; and for those who are still sufficiently uncertain about the relationship between revolutionary art and revolutionary politics (especially constructivism in Russia and futurism in Italy) to want to see more evidence of how it worked out.

But if, to these relatively small groups, should be added the very large number of persons who do not realize that the seemingly most adventurous experiments of the American avant-garde (the all-black pictures of Ad Reinhardt, for example, and the compositions of a single black stripe on a white field by Barnett Newman) were matched a half-century earlier by a Russian they may know only as a name, then the pair of new Guggenheim shows will have a large audience indeed.

## A Logical Whole

And they should, because the one-man exhibition of Malevich's art, first to be held in this country and chiefly a loan from the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, and the show called "Futurism: A Modern Focus," consisting of some 250 works lent from their collection of over 600 by Dr. and Mrs. Barnett Malbin, make for a sensational, richly revealing and logical whole.

The Malevich show relates an immensely interesting section of the Russian chapter in the history of modern art, a chapter that had its preface written in Paris with the early cubist experiments of Picasso, Braque and Gris, among others. But Russian collectors early began to import their efforts, and shortly thereafter, young Russian painters took off on their own. By 1913 (there are some cubist pictures in the new show dated even earlier, but there is a question whether the artist did not antedate them later on) Malevich was making his own analytical cubism out of fragmented and flattened musical instruments, still-lives and the like.

The interesting difference is what these grew out of and where they went. There is an early (1904) landscape in the

show which is an academic version of French post-impressionism (the Russian collectors had been bringing Monet and others into Russia before they turned to abstraction). This was followed by a series of heavy-limbed, heavily handled, inert and only slightly stylized figures of peasants right out of Russian folk art.

Then came the cubist period, leading, by 1915, to the dynamic splinter movements known as constructivism and suprematism. The definitions of both have been formulated often—and differently. Malevich himself contributed this: "By suprematism I mean the supremacy of pure feeling and perception."

What it all meant was that where most French artists, having experimented with cubism and absorbed its lessons of pictorial forms and structure, went on, logically, to exploring other new ideas, like surrealism, the Russians launched into a deep, philosophical search for ultimate meanings and the relationship between space and the soul.

## Fragmented Cosmos

Malevich said that "to examine a creation of cubism formally is to fail to understand its essence." Nevertheless, he painted a series of extremely handsome, still fresh pictures composed of dynamically arranged and superimposed flat geometrical shapes stimulating a cosmos of spinning, shooting, falling, floating fragments held in elegant equilibrium. It is a style that was also practiced about this time by Kandinsky, whose examples are much better known. In any case, the airy, enormously decorative, ordered style is clearly, by now, a historic expression whose greatest appeal for our own artists goes back to the mid-1930s.

But he also did many more austere compositions, mostly single, almost canvas-filling circles, squares, crosses, held firmly in a flat field, and sometimes painted white on white or black on black. These techniques meant Malevich to Americans for years; a reduction of painting to what was virtually nihilistic. Painting seemed to have become, for him, a matter of conception, not execution. And at this point a lot of us—critics, collectors, painters—took our leave.

Except that a man like Albers came along and proved that a square within a square could be poetic, even "spiritual." And by the 1950s and '60s a lot of much younger painters who were not at all concerned with poetry (any more than Malevich was) proved that experiments with spatial tensions, which is what their works chiefly were, could be interesting and even handsome.

The question is, did the new style "liberate" Malevich, as he said it must liberate all painters?

For Malevich there is an answer, a disillusioning one. The Russian government, a couple of years after the revolution, decided that art had no purpose but to serve the revolution as propaganda. Freedom in a new world may have meant, for artists, freedom to create new forms symbolizing a whole new

way of thought and life. For the government, uninterested in aesthetic theories at any time and concerned at that period with acute problems of providing food, housing and fuel for a famine-stricken nation, the new ideas were nonsensical and unproductive (Lenin said they were the expression of "a left-wing infantile disorder"). Many artists left the country, among them Kandinsky and Chagall.

Malevich remained and just appears to have changed his painting style. The Guggenheim exhibition includes none of his later works. But they are reproduced in the show catalogue, produced originally for the Stedelijk Museum. They are boring, conventional, realistic portraits, for the most part, dated in the early 1930s (he died in Leningrad in 1935).

They leave one full of doubts and not at all satisfied with the catalogue's suggestion that, at this point, Malevich was, in these pictures, concerned with "the question of man and his fate."

Meanwhile, in Italy, there were the futurists, cubists whose own impulse was toward Mussolini and a Socialism that before long became Fascism. They are said to have welcomed World War I because it would mean an end of traditional values. In theory, they sympathized with the German dadaists. Their idiom, however, was entirely different. They felt that sculpture began with the core of an object and then worked out into space, with which it fused. They felt that space and time were equally fundamental in art that was to be "real." That movement could be simulated through lines and spaces articulated as rhythmic directions of force.

Their chief spokesman was Marinetti, one of the wilder theoreticians, who once stated that "a racing car... is more beautiful than the 'Victory of Samothrace.'" At the time it seemed the most absurd of statements. Today, a whole school of pop artists who specialize in paintings of cars would probably agree. What he was endorsing, in any case, was the same thing for which the artists were shout-



Boccioni's "Anti-Graceful: the Mother," 1912 bronze.

ing in Russia—liberation. But soon he also added an injunction that their art serve propagandist purposes.

But where the Russians were doctrinaire, the Italians were operative (even as the French were rational and the Germans cynical). The futurist works (especially such sculptures as Boccioni's bronze "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space" and a number of pictures by Balla are full of spirit, style, animation, elegance.

But they are not the whole Malbin collection. Started by Mrs. Malbin with her late husband, Harry Lewis Winston, over 30 years ago, it includes works done in other times and countries by Brancusi, Archipenko, Mondrian, Miró, Picasso, Giacometti, Gris, Kandinsky, all the "mus" in any important 20th-century collection, along with examples of work done by Amer-

icans in the post-World War II period (Stella, Warhol, Calder, Louis, Noland and the like).

The juxtapositions are arresting and there is a great sense of wholeness not only to the varied parts of the Malbin collection but to both exhibitions now filling the Guggenheim.

## New Vatican Museum Opened to Public

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The Vatican Museum's Gallery of Contemporary Religious Art opened to the public Wednesday, five months after Pope Paul VI dedicated it.

The installation of electronic theft-protection equipment caused the delay, the Vatican said. The collection of works by more than 250 artists is housed in 55 rooms behind the Sistine Chapel.

## ART MARKET

## The French 'Expert' System Comes Under Examination

By Soren Melikian

PARIS (UPI).—Is the French expert system still valid? For the past two months, this question has been the subject of official discussions between the Chamber of Auctioneers and the Chamber of French Experts.

To the casual visitor at the Hôtel Drouot or the Palais Gallien the expert is a somewhat mysterious, formidable figure, over shadowing in importance the auctioneer himself during the viewings preceding the sale. At the more posh auctions, moreover, the expert is at hand ready to answer questions about period, provenance, state of preservation, etc., concerning the objects that he himself has already described in the catalogue.

On the day of the sale, he sits behind a small table to the left of the auctioneer's rostrum. He is the one who identifies each item as it comes up for sale, always reading, word for word, his catalogue description. Often he will also comment on the state of preservation, pointing out a missing part here, a small flaw there.

Such precision is necessary, for the expert is financially responsible for everything he says. Should his description of an object turn out to be a misrepresentation of fact, he must pay half the cost of the refund to the buyer, the other half being paid by the auctioneer. This guarantee is good for 30 years as has long been the pride of French salesroom professionals.

## Sotheby's Disavowed

That pride became even greater when the following month began appearing, two years ago, in Sotheby's catalogues: "Care taken to ensure that any statement as to authorship, origin, date, age, provenance and conditions is reliable and accurate but such statements are statements of opinion and are not to be taken as statements or representations of fact." This was a formal disavowal of responsibility in case of error. Christie's makes a similar disavowal in its catalogues.

Theoretically, this should have boosted the French market, enticing away from London investors anxious for cast-iron guarantees. The French market did pick up a bit but it could hardly be argued that Sotheby's disclaimer was a shot in the arm to it.

Good as it may sound in theory, the French expert system runs on shaky grounds. Everything depends on the knowledge of the experts themselves, hence on recruitment procedures. There are, in fact, no standards. True, would-be experts must attend courses sponsored by the Chamber of Experts and pass an examination. But the examiners are themselves auctioneers and senior experts. There is no external control. Successful candidates spend a year on probation before they are officially put on the Liste d'Experts Stables par la Chambre des Commissaires-Priseurs de Paris. Most also join the professional trade union, the Chambre Syndicale des Experts Professionnels en Objets d'Art et de Collection. Of 137 people currently on the expert list, 111 are members of it.

But to be an expert one needs no university degree (few French experts have them) nor high school diploma (some well-known experts do not have their baccalauréats). There is, in fact, an apparent disregard for qualifications considered "literary."

Take, for example, the category of Persian manuscripts. One would expect an expert in this field to be able to read Persian or Arabic, generally used in the colophon, or final part, of the manuscript to give the place and date of execution as well as the scribe's name and other important data. None of the Paris experts "qualified" to make judgments in this category know these languages. Neither do their English colleagues—but unlike the French the English can turn to well-known museum specialists for advice. This impossibility of seeking advice is a considerable handicap for no one man can be an expert in all things—as unfortunately the French expert is often expected to be.

## Stricter Limits Urged

Some of the experts think that stricter limits should be signed. Guy Fortier, himself an expert in Japanese and Chinese art, with diplomas from the Ecole du Louvre and the Ecole des Langues Orientales, would favor a system in which categories would be narrowly defined, with an expert assigned to each one.

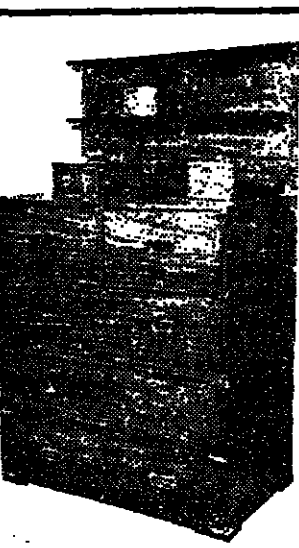
He points out that there are currently nine experts on Far East, 13 on "furniture, objects d'art and tapestries" (of 17th through 19th centuries) and 20 on "modern paintings, drawings and sculptures."

Another serious problem is that most experts are also dealers or gallery owners. While this may help attract their clientele, it also creates a question in the public mind: Should the referee be allowed to play in the game?

Thus far, the discussions about how to improve the system have not proved fruitful. Auctioneers seem to think it would be a good idea to take away the experts' autonomy and put them on the staffs of the auctioneering offices. But, in my opinion, this would effectively kill the potential effectiveness of the system as it exists here. At sales where experts of high reputation are presiding, the results are often spectacular, for seller and buyer alike.

But, if the system is to be maintained, it must be improved. Restricting expertise to narrower limits, as Guy Fortier suggests, seems a step in the right direction. Outside categories on difficult problems does not seem impossible—after all, the experts outside the museum world. And if worse comes to worse, there are always specialists in foreign museums who can be consulted.

If the best features of the French expert system can be retained and some of the abuses corrected, it seems clear that French auctioneers will be able to offer guarantees available nowhere else, which should, in turn, mean that France can garner a larger share of the art market than it presently has.



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Catalogues free upon request at the office.



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## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

## A double-bill comprising

staged version of Schoenberg's

"Pierrot Lunaire" and "Pur-

gled and Amnesie" will be at

eight performances by the

Opera from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1.

Staged respectively by Jean

and Gaston Serreau, and

by Jacques Rapp, and conducted

by Theodor Guehlhauser. A

Ringart will take the vocal

of the Schoenberg work, who

will be sung in German, who

the cast for the Purcell, who

will be sung in English, who

Anne Howells and Rosamund

Heist alternating as Dido, who

request, Shostakovich's Cello

concert No. 1, with the orchestra

first cellist, Douglas Cummings

as soloist. Sheila Armstrong

Anna Reynolds, Peter Pears on

the Wandsworth School Boys

Choir also will participate.

Benjamin Britten's 60th

day (Nov. 22) will be celebra-

by a special concert of the

London Symphony Orchestra,

Chorus under André Previn.

Royal Albert Hall on Nov. 23.

Program: will include "The

Sinfonia da Requiem and Spem

Symphony, and, at the company

request, Shostakovich's Cello

concert No. 1, with the orchestra

first cellist, Douglas Cummings

as soloist. Sheila Armstrong

Anna Reynolds, Peter Pears on

the Wandsworth School Boys

Choir also will participate.

هكنا من الحفل











**British Bank to Cancel  
Credits to U.S. Concerns**

By James F. Long

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—Westminster Bank Ltd., which has been taking the same course as Natwest, is expected to cancel at least \$110 million of credits to U.S. banks following the failure to reach agreement with American authorities on claims against U.S. banks.

Bank of San Diego, a Natwest subsidiary, said today that it had decided to cancel its credits to U.S. banks.

Mr. Hitecock said Natwest's decision was based on its failure to obtain fair treatment from U.S. National Bank of San Diego, which was declared insolvent on Oct. 10. Natwest and International Commercial Bank Ltd., a consortium bank, have filed a "class action" legal complaint in U.S. district court in San Francisco to try to recover claims against the San Diego bank.

**U.S. Sales  
Increase 7%**

PSBURG, West Germany, (AP-DJ).—Worldwide motor sales of Volkswagen totaled 1,727,000 units in nine months of the current year, up 7 percent from the same period of 1972.

During the period, the company said, it had sold more cars than it had in the same period of 1972.

Mr. Hitecock said that during the period of production, the company had a positive trend, and that the demand for small cars was strong despite necessary increases due to parity with the U.S. market.

He also said that the company had improved its earnings, but that it still had not reached a satisfactory level. It failed to give a breakdown of sales.

Mr. Hitecock said that on the U.S. market, unit sales also were up, to 495,000 units, from 465,000 units in the same period of 1972.

**Machine Orders  
in Third Quarter**

STUTTGART, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The German machine industry in the third quarter, the Swiss Machine Association said today, had received orders for 8.8 months' work, compared with 8.4 months in the second quarter and 7.5 months in the third quarter of 1972.

The association pointed out that the development was partly influenced by production bottlenecks caused by labor shortage.

It noted that the third quarter was 10 percent lower in value, but that the second quarter had risen of almost 5 percent.

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**You get so much more  
in the Herald Tribune.****FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Energy Crisis Hits Fiat Exports**

Fiat's auto sales in European countries have dropped by an estimated 30 to 35 percent following restrictions imposed on energy consumption. In certain markets, such as Holland, the fall has exceeded 60 percent, the company says. Umberto Agnelli, managing director of Fiat, says Italian restrictions on oil use are expected to cause a sharp drop in domestic orders in the short term. The crisis situation is forcing Fiat to undertake a rigorous re-examination of its programs, and to accelerate research into complementary or alternative sectors, he adds.

**Russians to Get Guinea Bauxite**

The Soviet Union, eager to develop foreign sources of bauxite for its growing aluminum industry, has disclosed that its Guinea mining project in West Africa is to go into production at the end of this year. The mine is being rushed to completion in a country where Western companies have been most active so far in developing vast bauxite reserves, estimated at 1 or 2 billion tons. The Russians lack large domestic resources of high-grade bauxite and the expansion of imports in recent years from Greece and Yugoslavia, and now the African operation, suggests that Soviet planners have decided to look abroad for a larger share of economical aluminum raw materials. A progress report on the Soviet-

**Phillips Said to Find North Sea Oil**

The Oslo paper Aftenposten reports three or four oil and gas finds have been made in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, all operated by the Phillips group of companies. Spokesmen for Norsk Hydro, one of the companies, and Phillips Petroleum will neither deny nor confirm the report. The paper says the group struck oil while drilling in the northwest Tar field and is preparing to test the find. Testing is also taking place in a second well in the Egge field. It is expected that the testing will show production of between 5,000 and 10,000 barrels of oil a day. In addition, drilling at the Flounder well looks "very positive," the paper says.

**Noranda Lifts Overseas Zinc Price**

Noranda Mines Ltd.'s subsidiary, Noranda Sales Corp., reports that its base price for zinc sold outside North America is increased to \$200 sterling a metric ton from \$195. The company has given no explanation for the increase, but industry observers noted a huge gulf still exists between Noranda's selling price for the metal and the spot price for it on the London Metal Exchange, where the spot price is currently \$174 1/2 bid.

**As Oil Nations' Revenues Accumulate****Arab Investments in West Seen Growing**

By William Ellington

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—Arab oil-producing states will be investing increasingly larger amounts of money in Western capital markets, Adhlatif Y. al-Hamad, director-general of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Kuwait Investment Co., told a financial symposium here today.

Speaking to a conference on "Broadening of the International Capital Market" sponsored by Luxembourg's International University of Comparative Sciences, Mr. al-Hamad implied that the use of Arab oil cutbacks as a political weapon for achieving an accommodation with Israel would be only temporary.

He estimated that in this decade five Arab oil-producing states would accumulate between \$35 and \$75 billion from sales of petroleum to industrial nations. He said the higher figure would be reached if the increase in oil revenues by the five states — Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Libya — averages 30 percent a year.

Mr. al-Hamad said that while the Arab oil-producing states had been accused of irresponsibility in the way they managed their funds, replacing the "gnomes of Zurich" as investigators of currency crises, the opposite was true.

"What we Arab financiers are after is definitely not speculative ventures and at best risky windfalls, but rather sound opportunities for long-term investment capable of both preserving the value of our financial assets as well as enhancing the capacity to transform our lapsed economies into viable modern entities," he said.

Mr. al-Hamad said that the most important element in Arab investment strategy is to use Arab funds for domestic economic development.

"Multinational corporations have been and continue to be in the forefront of borrowers in international markets and I think it would be to our advantage to help in meeting their requirements, provided—and this is the crucial proviso in this context—they look upon us as more than just mining areas, money lenders and export markets," he said.

He explained that Arab states were in particular looking to the multinational companies to help Arab nations develop technological and marketing know-how.

Mr. al-Hamad said that another reason for Arab investment in the West was the need to diversify their funds.

He said that the German market was merely following the European trend, but noted this trend was contrary to continued strong dollar demand against the mark on foreign exchange markets.

**Russian Extols U.S. Business**

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP).—Soviet business practice is so entangled in red tape that it has caused chronic shortages and work stoppages and severely retarded economic growth.

That was the message of a long article in this week's Literary Gazette, which declared war on bureaucracy and urged the adoption of some streamlined U.S. business techniques.

"I don't like the notorious 'American way of life,' with its hypocritical standards, eternal fears, cruelty and social contrasts," wrote efficiency expert Alexander Levkov. "But I was very pleased when I read the book 'Business Like America.'"

This was a reference to a recently published study of American business practice written by Nikolai N. Smelyakov, a deputy minister of foreign trade.

Mr. Smelyakov wrote admiringly of the U.S. practice of oral business agreements, saying, "It never happens that one of the other party violates his word—and materials and work assignments are delivered with minute accuracy."

"Though all of this, of course, is dictated by the interests of the competitive struggle, which is alien to us," Mr. Levkov noted, "such American business practices are, nevertheless, a good thing."

Overplanning and rigid centralization, Mr. Levkov wrote, have resulted in massive disruptions in the economy comparable to a chain of collapsing dominoes.

Part of the problem, Mr. Levkov wrote, is that Soviet executives spend too much of their work time on endless conferences and briefings or party and civic projects totally unrelated to their jobs.

Citing a Kharkov University poll of 1,235 executives, Mr. Levkov said the director of a metallurgical plant in one week attended 13 meetings on civil problems ranging from traffic accidents to the construction of a TV tower.

"If you sit at your desk and more, pick your nose or catch flies, people will point you with derision," Mr. Levkov explained. But if you are in a whirl of party and civic activity "you will be respected, praised and depicted as exemplary," even though nothing productive comes of it.

It is an "obvious fact," Mr. Levkov continued, that "many of the activities we have become accustomed to are not really work, but only an imitation of it."

**Dollar Rises Strongly on Europe Marts****Level Against Sterling Is Highest in 10 Months**

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The dollar gained against European currencies in foreign exchange markets today, rising against the pound to the highest level in 10 months.

Sterling was quoted at \$2.3480-3520 in late dealings, compared with \$2.3310-20 late yesterday. The decline of about 1.5 percent in sterling's value against the dollar, dealers said, was one of the sharpest drops in some time.

Sterling has not been as low as \$2.35 since late in January.

Dealers said foreign exchange operators were moving their funds into dollars in anticipation of a large U.S. trade surplus for October. The figures are expected to be announced next week, and estimates on the surplus range from \$500 million to over \$1 billion, compared with the September surplus of about \$673 million.

European currencies also fell against the dollar in the belief that continued Arab oil measures would hurt Europe more than the United States.

In Paris, the dollar closed at 4.83-84 francs on the financial market, its highest level since February. It closed yesterday at 4.59-60.

The dollar closed at 2.6565 marks in Frankfurt, its high for the day, up from 2.6270 at yesterday's close.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

	Nov. 23, 1973	Nov. 22, 1973	Chg.
Belg fr (100)	25.225	25.231	-0.006
Deutsche mark	27.823	28.295	+0.472
Danish krone	6.675	6.623	+0.052
Swedish	24.2	24.6	-0.4
Fr fr (100)	4.838	4.875	-0.037
Guinea	2.734	2.725	+0.009
Irish pound	2.35	2.35	0
Lira (100)	620.0	620.0	0
Lira (100)	603.0	597.3	+5.7
Portugal	273.18	273.1	+0.08
Schilling	13.2	13.17	+0.03
Sw krona	4.435	4.437	-0.002
Sw franc	2.215	2.194	+0.021
Yen	200.65	200.77	-0.12

\* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Inc. Figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A. Free & Co. Commercial.

**N.Y. Prices Drift Down As Turnover Declines**

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—In a dull post-Thanksgiving Day session, the stock market drifted slowly downhill today in the lightest trading in nearly three months.

Concern about the energy problem continued to be the chief factor behind the market's weakness, although the light turnover indicated that many investors had stretched the holiday into a four-day weekend.

Some analysts believed that there might have been a little more selling if more investors had shown up, particularly since the news background provided an encouragement to an energy-conscious Wall Street.

One item which appeared to be a dampening influence (although it did not hurt the price of the company's stock) was the announcement by General Motors Corp. that it is cutting automobile production for the first time in three years.

The shift toward smaller, more economical cars appeared to be the main reason for GM's action. GM's stock posted a gain of 1/8 to 52 1/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.88 to 854. Other popular averages also backed off, while declines narrowly topped advances.

Turnover was a very low 11.47 million shares, down sharply from the 24.26 million traded on Wednesday.

British Petroleum, the volume leader, dipped 3/8 to 14 5/8 despite constructive comments on prospects for the company this year.

McDonald's, also on the active list, fell 4 3/8 to 47 1/8. Analysts said that investors apparently were worried that the proposed ban on Sunday gasoline sales may have adverse impact on the company's operations.

American Telephone, trading ex-dividend, climbed 1 3/8 to 48 5/8. On Wednesday, it boosted the quarterly dividend by 7 cents a share to 77 cents.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.69 to 86.49, while advances led declines, 113 to 339.

Bond markets staged a sharp rally and on balance closed with gains running from 1/2 to a full point.

Dealers found numerous reasons for the improved tone but perhaps most meaningful, some said, was the increasing talk of a possible recession in the United States next year as a result of the oil crisis. They explained that while fears of a possible recession were hurting the equity market, these same fears gave hope to the bond markets.

The reasoning, they explained, was that if a recession were to develop it would most probably result in steps by the Federal Reserve System to begin pumping new funds into the banking system to spur the economy. Such an infusion of cash would in turn ease money rates and hence result in higher prices for debt issues.

**U.K. Stock Dip Continues, Index At 28-Month Low**

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—On shortages and labor unrest in Britain's coal mines forced prices down further on the London Stock Exchange today.

The Financial Times index of 30 ordinary industrial shares was down 7.8 at 378 at the close of moderate trading. In the past two weeks the index has fallen 323 points and now is at a 28-month low.

Leading industrials and chemicals were all lower, but oil shares made small gains.

The market plunge has been caused by the worldwide oil situation and industrial disputes that are reducing Britain's energy supplies. Mineworkers have banned overtime in a dispute over pay, a move the Conservative government strongly opposes.

**Euro Is Worth...**

The Euro, the currency composite of the nine EEC nations, is made up of 2.9 percent deutsche marks, 23.3 percent French francs, 14.4 percent pounds sterling, 9.5 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent "belgian francs," 2.7 percent krona, 1 percent Luxembourg franc and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3.12972	Belgian Fr.	47.6343
French Fr.	3.33584	Lira	732220
Irish £	0.5122	Krona	8.9372
Lire	753.2327	Luc. Fr.	47.6343
Gulden	3.35978	U.S. \$	1.30251

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**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of IFI - Istituto Finanziario Industriale was held in Turin on October 29, under the chairmanship of Mr. Giovanni Agnelli. The meeting approved the balance sheet for the operating year ended June 30, 1973, which closed with a profit of \$12.6 million, an increase of 12% over the previous year. This increased profit corresponds mainly to a rise in dividends received, due to the increased profitability of international investments.

The profit was partly set aside and partly distributed to shareholders. The dividend, which became payable on November 5, is 80 lire for ordinary shares and 130 lire for preferred shares, of which half was distributed as an interim dividend last April.

Mr. Agnelli introduced his analysis of the trends of IFI and associated companies with some remarks on the state of the Italian economy. He noted the appreciable results of the new economic measures adopted by the government; but stressed that they have dealt with the symptoms rather than with the causes of the difficulties in which Italian society finds itself: the deep, structural causes, indeed, remain substantially unchanged.

Mr. Agnelli indicated that the way out of the situation would be a concerted planning with the commitment of all the social forces involved. The present willingness of the labour organizations to engage in global negotiations with Government and management leaves room for hope that this type of policy can effectively be realized. In this economic climate IFI's financial policy has been aimed at widening the scope of the stock market, in order to offer new opportunities to the investor. It was with this in mind that the equity capital of IFI, IFI International, IFIL and UNICEM was raised, and that an increase was proposed for SAI; while UNICEM and IFI International became public companies and were listed for the first time on the Stock Exchange, the former in Italy, the latter in Luxembourg.

During the course of the financial year IFI increased the value of its own portfolio by \$34 million, selecting its new share holdings in line with the policies which are guiding the Group's investment strategy. IFI International also stepped up its holdings. The global value of the Group's holdings (at market value for the companies whose shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange, and at book value for those not listed) at present amounts to \$870 million. The most noteworthy new holdings are those in ISAB (refinement of mineral oils), in Inter-mobiliare (investment banking and money broking) through its associated company IFIL, and, through IFI International, in Corporate Property Investors and in the Club Méditerranée.

The report ended with a full and wide-ranging analysis of the performance of the main associated companies (with sales or revenues in each case):

- In the mechanical industry:  
FIAT (\$3.6 billion);  
RIV-SKF (\$162 million);
- In insurance:  
SAI (\$258 million premiums written).
- In the finance sector:  
IFI International (\$5.2 million). IFI's International associate company with holdings in multinational companies such as Cinzano and SKF;  
IFIL (\$1.2 million).
- In publishing:  
The FABRI Group (\$57.5 million).
- In retail distribution:  
LA RINASCENTE (\$505 million).
- In the cement and refractories industries:  
UNICEM (\$55.6 million);  
SIRMA (\$28.6 million).
- In mineral oil refinement:  
ISAB (investments totalling over \$300 million).

The Board of Directors, all of whom were reconfirmed in their appointments, comprises Giovanni Agnelli (chairman and managing director), Giovanni Nesi (vice-chairman), Gianluigi Gabetti (managing director and general manager), Umberto Agnelli, Franco Bobba, Gaudentio Bono, Agostino Canonica, Pasquale Chiomenti, Francesco Rota.

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Net	1973	Stocks and	Net
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-79/80 Stocks and Bonds							-79/80 Stocks and Bonds							-79/80 Stocks and Bonds						
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**Market Shut**  
Tokyo Stock Exchange  
closed Friday for the  
Day holiday.

To take full responsibility for managing a growing PABX business from initial definition of customer requirements to installation and commissioning of systems. The prime task is to develop the breadth and effectiveness of the technical service, relying on an established team of technicians and the parent company's comprehensive product range. He will develop a local national as his successor and will then be promoted within the company's worldwide organisation. Candidates technically qualified to degree or equivalent level in this field, must have practical experience of managing installation/maintenance teams for crossbar systems and prefer the flexible, practical and training-orientated approach demanded by work in the developing countries. Salary negotiable; generous expatriate fringe benefits. Please write with brief personal and career details, and indicating any companies to whom you would not wish your application to be sent, to A.W.B. Thomson, 12 Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow G3 8EQ.

rate and group instruction also available at these  
and other Berlitz Centers in major cities throughout  
the world.

Following a training period of about one month in the U.S.A. he will return to Europe with full responsibility for establishing a subsidiary company to import, warehouse and distribute the Company's products throughout Western Europe. The subsidiary will form the basis for an eventual manufacturing facility.

We are seeking an outstanding man, and he will be compensated accordingly.

*Reply in English with complete curriculum vitae to:*

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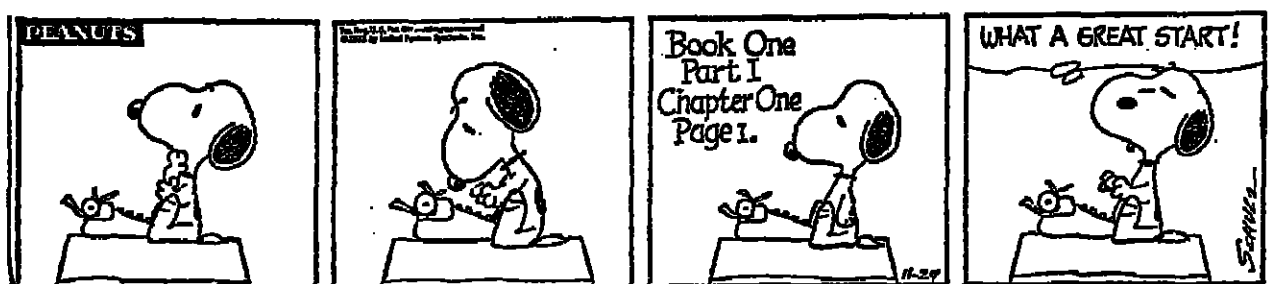
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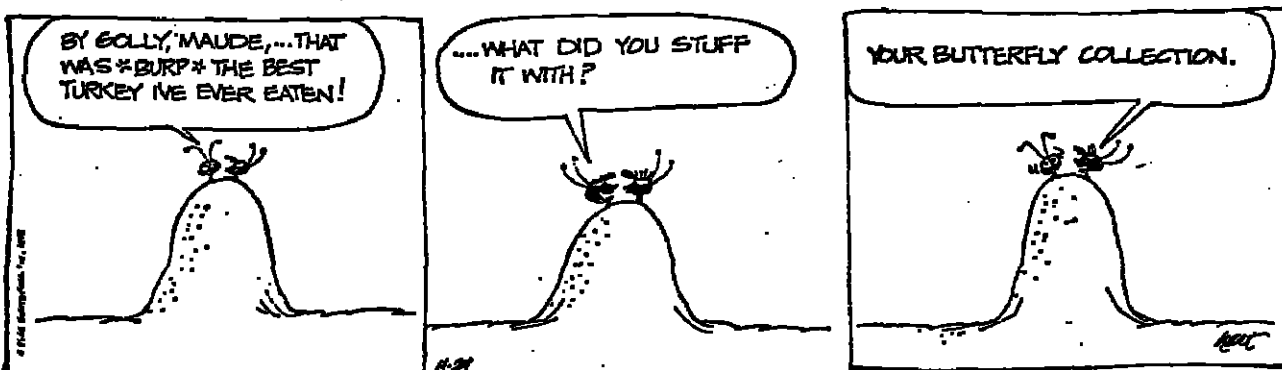
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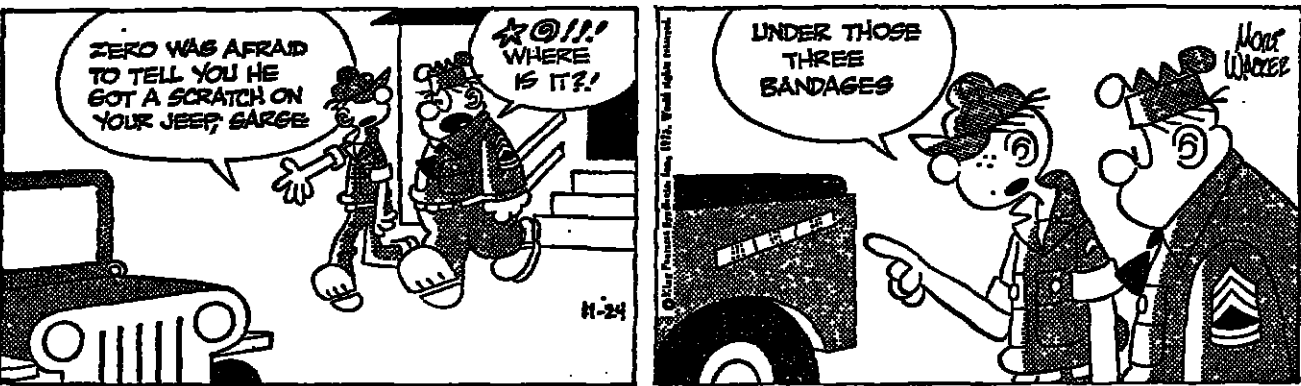
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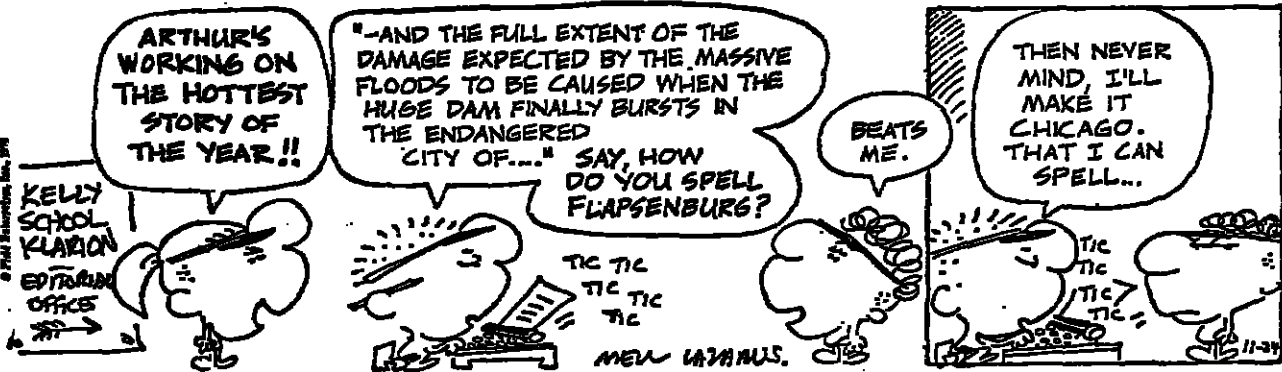
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BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH









Art Buchwald

## The Ghost of Lyndon

WASHINGTON—The ghost of Lyndon Johnson was raised by President Nixon at last week's press conference in Disney World. Mr. Nixon told AP managing editors it was Mr. Johnson who gave him the secret on how to get out of paying income taxes when you hold the highest office in the land.

My mind boggled as Mr. Nixon told why he paid hardly any taxes in 1970 and 1971 and I started to visualize President Johnson's last scene in the White House as Nixon would have us believe it.



Buchwald

"Wal, Dick, the office is yours. It's a hard job, but Ah know no matter what happens, you can tough it out."

"Thanks, Lyndon. Before you go is there anything I should know about being President?"

"The most important thing Ah learned as President, Dick, is if you play it smart you don't have to pay any income taxes."

"But, Lyndon, I could never ask Americans to pay their fair share of taxes if I didn't pay mine."

"That's what Ah've always admired about you, Dick. You're an honest man. But the tax laws were written for all Americans—the rich and the poor, the great and the unknown. If you didn't take advantage of the tax loopholes you would be putting yourself above everybody else, and people would say you think you're too good to take the tax deductions you're entitled to."

"I never thought of that, Lyndon. I guess the popular thing to do would be not to take any deductions at all. But if I'm going to be President I'm going to have to do the unpopular thing. And what would be more unpopular than the President paying hardly any income tax at all?"

"Now you're talking like a leader, Dick."

"So what's the loophole, Lyndon?"

"You give your personal presidential papers to the government and they evaluate them for historical purposes. Then they give you the tax deduction which covers all the income taxes you'd have to pay while you're President."

"But I don't have any presidential papers, Lyndon."

"You have your vice-presidential papers."

"Heck, Lyndon, they wouldn't be worth much. Who would put any value on a vice-president's papers?"

"Are you kidding, Dick? Your personal papers as Vice-President are worth a fortune. Everyone wants to know how you conducted yourself in 1962, about your relations with Eisenhower, your trip to South America, your thoughts about your kitchen debate with Khrushchev. You're sitting on a gold mine."

"Maybe you're right. How much do you think the IRS would give me for them?"

"Wal, Ah'm not a tax man, but Ah would guess your papers would be worth \$500,000."

"Gosh, Lyndon, that much?"

"At least. Don't forget you're now President of the United States and no one in his right mind in the IRS is going to argue over what somebody says your papers are worth."

"Well, Lyndon, if you think I should do it, then I will. I have always had great respect for your advice, and someday when they ask me why I didn't pay taxes when I was President, I'm going to give you full credit for the whole idea."

"That's mighty generous of you, Dick. Ah've always wanted to go down in history as the President who told his successor how to take advantage of our great American tax loopholes."

Mary Blume

The artist works on the Pont Neuf. His painting shows the dome of the French Institute with the Eiffel Tower in the far background.

## The Seine, A Beret, An Easel, A Japanese

PARIS (HRT)—We keep hearing about how Japanese tourists are flooding Europe, buying up top racehorses and impressionist paintings. So it's not surprising that the picturesque little painter wearing a blue beret and standing in front of his easel in a Paris square should turn around and reveal himself to be Japanese, too.

The painter's name is Tai Okubo and he paints mostly in the Place Dauphine, at the Rond Point des Champs-Élysées or along the banks of the Seine. He wouldn't dream of setting foot in the painter-clogged Place du Tertre. "They're selling souvenirs, not paintings," he says.

Mr. Okubo says he also paints still lifes and portraits but prefers landscapes and so, he says, do his Japanese fans. He is jovial, with close-cropped gray hair, ruddy cheeks and a tendency to cough. Next month he'll go to the south of France to paint. He has just spent three months painting in Venice. He'll take his easel and his Japanese umbrella over his head when it rains. He paints about six hours a day and figures he'll have over 300 paintings to sell when he gets back to Japan.

Mr. Okubo was sent to university to study business but became an artist instead. He had never studied painting but has 20 books of reproduction published in Japan. He paints in ropan trips and has also been



Jack Moner.

back to the United States. This time he brought along his wife, to whom he has given the title of assistant, which means she gets to carry the materials and to hold a little plastic umbrella over his head when it rains. He paints about six hours a day and figures he'll have over 300 paintings to sell when he gets back to Japan.

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not much landscape left there anymore. Mr. Okubo thinks his Paris scenes are identifiably Japanese in their line and treatment of space. His favorite painters are Dufy, Bonnard and Albert Marquet.

"I am always painting outside because nature is my teacher and my god," he says. "Remor said the same thing." He looks on his voyages to Europe as a sort of escape. "Here there still remains nature and human beings," he says. "The Japanese is an economic animal."

## PEOPLE: Danny La Rue Joins No-Bra Liberation

Danny La Rue struck a blow for women's liberation in London when he threw away his bra. "That's it," said the 46-year-old female impersonator, "I am hanging up my bra." La Rue first appeared in women's dress in 1949. He will be quitting the business of impersonation after opening a new show in London next month. Then he will concentrate on acting and producing. "I don't want to go on dressing up as a tart all my life," he said.



Danny La Rue. . . as impersonator.

After poring over the records, a U.S. Army board has ruled that there isn't enough evidence to clear Benedict Arnold of misconduct charges during the Revolutionary War. But Vincent A. Lindsay, of Scotch Plains, N.J., who reopened the 183-year-old case, says "my opinion is now in Arnold's corner" and he is going to appeal to Congress. The Army's Board for Correction of Military Records did not look into treason charges that have blackened Arnold's name. It examined a 1962 opinion by the U.S. Army's Board for Correction of Military Records, which was not convinced by a 1780 court-martial on two charges of misconduct, including "using public wagons to transport private property."

A Paris judge Friday ordered the seizure of the December issue of the French-language edition of the Ladies Home Journal because it contains a report about alleged romantic affairs of the Duchess of Windsor. Judge Michel Olivier ordered the seizure and banned the sale of the issue at the request of the duchess's lawyers. Olivier said the terms of the article were "very suggestive" and contained many details on the private life of the duchess, who had not been informed of the article. The magazine contains excerpts from the book, "The Woman He Loved," by Ralph G. Martin (People, Nov. 21).

Postman Andrew Chapman, of Llandudno, Wales, felt three days, Cardiff Crown Court was told. So instead of delivering the mail, he took it home and stored it in a shed. Police found more than 100 undelivered items, and Chapman, 33, was sentenced to a year in jail.

It all started three years ago. Maria Parris, of Santa Ana, Calif., and the mother of seven, was trapped in a sauna when a door handle broke. She has since

filed a million-dollar suit against the manufacturers because, she says, the experience made her promiscuous. Her attorney, Mark Lewis, said in pretrial proceedings that Mrs. Parris, 47, was once a devout, church-going Catholic, but after being trapped in the sauna for 90 minutes, her sexual appetite increased and she became a habitual barroom pick-up. In a deposition, she said that she had had relations with two dozen men as the result of the trauma.

During jury selection, Judge William Murray overruled Lewis' objections to the presence of newsmen in the courtroom. The attorney said news reports have been prejudicial because of his participation in the so-called "Cable Car Case" last year. In that trial, Lewis won a \$50,000 decision for a 25-year-old San Francisco woman who maintained that an injury she received in a cable car accident had increased her sexual appetite.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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